PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III, NO 195 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A w	Tons
SUNDAY. August				
22nd ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	10000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
By Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	G. Ohta	3784	13th Aug.	25th Aug.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

B. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Mark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	1915. Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9990	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7760	Oct. 30th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5856	....	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7760	....	9th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY,
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LINGA"	2,185,	Saturday, 21st August.	*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "PUNDUA," 3,365 tons, sailing on or about the 21st August calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th August, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road Post, Bombay.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste. B-29

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,600,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	23st Aug. 1915
* S. S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	14th Sept. 1915

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	600
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	558	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,59,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 28 81 500
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80—90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 690

WANTED qualified European Medical Practitioner for Tea Planting District in South India.—For particulars apply SECRETARY MEDICAL FUND, Peermade, South India. 503

WANTED GRADUATES.—HEAD-MASTER'S POST Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 and 1st assistant's post Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60. One with Persian and Science preferred.
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Anklesswar.
Ankleswar, August 9, 1915. 1464

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.
Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board of Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.
Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.
The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.
All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.
S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED

WANTED a FOREMAN for Structural Steel and Boiler Shop. None but experienced men need apply. OAKES & CO., LTD., "Beehive" Foundry, Madras. 1506

WANTED by a young English girl (musical) a good happy home with a lady in return for services as a companion. Apply to Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 690

EUROPEAN LADY would like post as housekeeper in widower's or batchelors' house—or linenkeeper in a large Boarding House or Hotel. Apply to Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1494

WANTED—In the Church of England Orphanage Mussoorie, one Assistant Mistress to teach Standards II and III and Typewriting and Shorthand. Salary Rs. 40. —Apply to THE CHAPLAIN, Mussoorie. 502

WANTED immediately an M. A. in History as temporary Lecturer in History and English. Salary 150 p.m.—Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to
PRINCIPAL,
503 Meerut College.

GOVERNMENT PRESS ALLAHABAD.—WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, MACHINEMAN; knowledge of two-revolution machines necessary. Post pensionable. Apply, stating age, salary required, and forward copies of certificates to F. LUKER, Superintendent. 705

WANTED.—COMPETENT MOTOR CAR DRIVERS for running Motor Launches at Basra. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with food. Europeans and Eurasians are preferred. Apply in person to the STAFF OFFICER, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 1519

WANTED a DISTRICT BUTLER and a SECOND SERVANT, Mahomedan or Goanese, accustomed to District work. Pay Rs. 25 and Rs. 16, respectively. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to be sent to
J. W. FELLOWES,
504 D. S. P., Satara.

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY.—WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT experienced, hard working, practical, cash security, Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager 701

LOCO FOREMAN.—A young man, European or Anglo-Indian, must be a fitter, with metre gauge running shed experience preferred, to take charge of a small shed. Pay Rs. 150 250 with allowance and free quarters.—Applications must be accompanied with copies of certificates. —LOCO CARR. & WAGON SUPDT., J. B. Ry., Jodhpur. 501

WANTED an L.M.E. or B.E. (Mech.) with long factory experience for the post of a WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT. Candidates knowing Gujrati preferred. Must be able to join immediately when required. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. 505

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as Optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem with free quarters for the NARGOL PARSI SCHOOL. Also a P. E. with Persian as second language. Pay Rs 40 with free quarters. Apply to:—
RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR,
1410 Pedder Road.

WANTED for the Assam-Bengal Railway the services of a temporary MEDICAL OFFICER. A retired Military Assistant Surgeon would suit. Apply with full particulars stating salary required to
W. A. MURRAY, B.A., M.B.,
Offg. Chief Medical Officer.
601 A. B. Railway, Chittagong.

THE BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (Incorporated in England.—WANTED an European or Eurasian APOTHECARY with qualifications similar to those possessed by Military Assistant Surgeons. Salary Rs. 110—Rs. 160 per mensem. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials to be addressed to THE AGENT, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakhpur. 701

WANTED a LADY MEDICAL GRADUATE to take charge of a Female and Children Dispensary at Rander near Surat and a native qualified NURSE to work under her, free quarters provided.
Apply with testimonials and terms to Mr. HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM MOORAD, Managing Trustee, Haji Isuf Mahomed Suleman's Charities, 116, Chukla Street, Bombay. 702

WANTED for the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, a FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON, salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 or a MATRON. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100.
She must be a good disciplinarian with at least 7 years' experience, and a good knowledge of nursing.
Apply stating age and nationality, and with copies of testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore. 703

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

FOR SALE—8 h.p. Two seater Rover Car, Hood, screen spare wheel lamps. Rs. 1,500. Owner leaves Saturday, Major Dudding, Deolali. 1520

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO MILLOWNERS.

A QUANTITY of aniline dyes specially suited for use in mills has been reserved from the stock of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., and will be sold to Bona Fide Millowners only. The quantity includes the following colours:—

NAMES OF COLOURS.
Direct Black EA.
Diazo Black BHG.
Direct Deep Black RW Extra.
Sikh Black.
Direct Deep Black E Extra.
Direct Deep Black EA
Pluto Black F Extra.
Pluto Black BS Extra.
Diazo Black BHN.
Methyl Violet 1B.
Methyl Violet BB.
Methyl Violet (in lumps.).
Benzo Fast Green FB.
Benzo Dark Green GG.
Green EA 26718.
Benzo Dark Green B.
Katigen Indigo CLG Ex 1427.
Katigen Red Brown 3 R Conc. 24355.
Katigen Deep Black B27401.
Vat Blue K.A.
Katigen Intensifier B.
Chrysophenine FB 24750.
Chrysophenine B21713.
Auramine BB20835.
Auramine II.
Fast Prima Orange S 22920.
Chloramine Orange FB.
Fast Chrome Orange FB.
Orange RO 26614.
Benzo Red Blue.
A1 Indigo Blue.
Benzo Fast Scarlet 4BS.
Delta Purpurine 5B Extra.
Benzo Purpurine 6 B.
Madrasi Fast Red.
Fast Pink BM.
Magenta large crystals 23788.
Scarlet RR 24870.

Tenders are invited from MILLOWNERS for any quantity of the above and should be submitted to the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Secretariat, Bombay on or before the 20th August 1915. No tender received after that date will be considered. All tenders should be accompanied by an undertaking not to re-sell any colours that may be allotted. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any other offer for any of these colours.

G. S. HARDY,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
11-8-15. 1485

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Castor Oil" are invited for the supply of 100 tons of Castor Oil, which will be received by the Agent, in his Office, at Lahore, up to 13 hours, on TUESDAY, the 14th September, 1915, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.
The Oil will require to be delivered at the Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from out-stations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of tender. The Oil to be supplied, must be in accordance with the specification detailed in the tender form.
The samples of Oil tendered for, (which must not be submitted in a less quantity than one gallon) legibly marked, with the name and address of the Tenderer, and the description of Oil, should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1915.
Form of tender with particulars of conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form.
Earnest money, as prescribed in the form of tender, must be remitted in cash, or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the tender for Castor Oil. Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted. The Cashier's receipt should be attached by Tenderers to their tender.
Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money, will not be considered.
The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for the non-acceptance of a tender.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 13th August, 1915.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

A PLOT of LAND not less than 200 acres within 30 miles of Bombay and accessible by road, is required on a yearly lease for grazing the Municipal Cattle. Offers may be sent to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and superscribed "Offer for grazing Municipal Cattle" so as to reach on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1915, by 1 p.m. (B. T.), giving full description of the ground as to area, water-supply, sheds and shade, &c., and conditions and terms.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th August, 1915. 1518

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

Tuesday, 17th August, 1915.

1. CANDIDATES for Degrees are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building, at 4 p.m. punctually, to robe, and have their places assigned them.
2. Fellows of the University are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-15 p.m.
3. Visitors will alight from their carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. They are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-30 p.m.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 11th August, 1915. 1502.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd instant, by the Administrative Board of the Church of Holy Cross, Parel, for the work of the erection of a Church and Presbytery at Tulsi Pipe Road, Parel.
Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800 to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.
The lowest or any tender need not necessarily be accepted.
Conditions of contract, specification and other particulars can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per each set, at the office of the undersigned 9, Hornby Road, where the plans of the work can also be inspected.

A. L. COLACO,
A.M.I.C.E.I., L.C.E., M.S.E.,
Architect, etc.
16th August, 1915. 1510

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHANDANWADI OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of N. C. Dalal Esq., attorney for the Mortgagee Yeshwant Ramnath and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Krishnabai widow and Administratrix of the late Hari Ramji Khedekar, deceased, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Chandanwadi without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8207 and bounded on the East by the property of Ardesher Pestonji Nanawati, on the West by a private passage, on the North by Fazandrai land belonging to C. R. Sethna and on the South by the chawl belonging to the Estate of the late Hari Ramji Khedekar deceased and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward No. 3248 and Street No. 3.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to N. C. Dalal Esq., Solicitor for the Mortgagee at his office at Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August, 1915.

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CAUSTIC SODA, GLAUBER SALT, SODA ASH, IMITATIONS CARDAMOM SEEDS, SAGO FLOUR, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms first floor, No. 52, Medows Street, (opposite Tarachand Pursram).
By order of the office concerned:—
100 bags Sago Flour No. 2.
10 kegs Caustic Soda, English-make, of 98 per cent., each of 1 cwt.
11 bags Glauber Salt, German-make, each of 2 cwts.
75 bags Soda Ash, each of 1 cwt.
5 bags Imitations Cardamom Seeds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hurjiwan Virji, Ranchordas Cullianji, Pragji Cullianji and Manibhai Dharamsey, the Special Commissioners and Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 579 of 1903 and in pursuance of the authority given to them by certain orders made in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903 and dated respectively the 25th day of September, 1906, 1st day of November, 1909, and 14th day of April, 1915 and an order dated the 17th day of July, 1915, made in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903, and Suit Nos. 840 of 1914, 849 of 1914, 1092 of 1914 and 218 of 1915. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction at the premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage buildings and premises standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road which said buildings and property are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3073, 3077-79 and Street Nos. 102-104 and 3A, 7, 9 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 461 of Pension and Tax bearing Collector's New No. 2431 Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Hurjiwan Virji and Ranchordas Cullianji as representing the Plaintiffs and Defendants 1 to 6 in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903 and the said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 1297. 81 Square Yards or thereabouts and the said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Bhuleshwar but now of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Property formerly of Mowji Premji and now of Vallubhdas Jamnadas on or towards the South partly by property of Naronji Purmanand and partly by Kolbhat Lane on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Velji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the parties to the said Suit No. 579 of 1903.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys to the Vendors, at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
Private offers for the purchase of the said property are invited and may be made in writing to Messrs. Little & Co., at their said office before SATURDAY the 11th day of September, 1915.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction in CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, CLOSE BY THE CHURCH, WHERE ALL GOODS ARE REMOVED FOR SALE, all the household teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers comprising of dining table and chairs sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, hall and corner cabinets, hall centre tables and teapoys, easy low, Curzon and rocking chairs, book case, single and double almira, glass cup board, dirty clothes baskets, writing dressing, wash hand tables, fancy teapoys bedroom sofas, chest of drawers, real Persian carpet, and other miscellaneous articles and a few pieces of glass and crockery ware, &c.
The property of a Parsee gentleman leaving Bombay.
Goods are on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th August, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE LONDON FILM Co. present
"THE KING'S MINISTER"
A bright and breezy British Drama of Political Life in London during the present momentous times, showing some splendid characterisation of England's Leading Cabinet Ministers.
Brilliant Plot. Vigorous Acting. Elaborate Setting. Exciting Episodes.
FRENCH MINISTRY WAR FILMS
The films are authorised to be taken by the French War Office.
This week they show the Famous French Artillery operating in Alsace.

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 AND 10 P. M.
Only Variety in Town
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
Present Programme
SIX STAR TURNS.
Enormous Success of
THE BABY ELEPHANT
LOOK OUT FOR
THE MARCONI BUREAU.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Daily Sessions as Usual.
SKATING AND DANCING.
Tuesday, 31st August
CLOSING OF THE RINK.
SPORTS ON SKATES
including
WALTZING, TWO-STEP & FANCY SKATING
Competition.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. S. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMROATI.—G. Gavai, Bahiskrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zanakar
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI.—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
HYDERABAD, Sind (Camp).—Manager Standard Book Stall.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
KARACHI (Camp)—Manager Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society. Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese Stores, The Mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sole agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.

No excuse for the pale and nervous looks, bright and clear eyes, rich red blood coursing through the veins, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The all-India weather report indicates that the improvement in the monsoon conditions has been maintained and rainfall is reported to-day from the plains of the United Provinces. There is a slight depression over the head of the Bay. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Jessore, Gorakhpur and Salem 2 inches each, Burdwan 1½, Lucknow and Bahraich 1 each, Dehradun 3.

An increase of rainfall on the west coast of the Peninsula and a possible extension into the central parts of the country, the Punjab and Kashmir is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th August, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegrams have been received from Multan and Hissar. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and the extreme southern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.11 inch. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Light local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.15in. and Mormugao 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at most stations in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Light local rain has fallen in the Konkan and light isolated showers in the Central Provinces. A change in the conditions is noticeable to-day, which if maintained may terminate the break in the rains. Cloud has increased in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

A few showers are possible on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 16th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	91.8	80.0	80	..	0	0
Jask	97.2	84.9	82	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	92.3	85.1	84	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	99.9	72.6	71	0.02	6.15	—8.99
Lahore	104.2	83.2	70	..	1.99	—8.16
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	97.1	78.3	74	..	9.07	—8.84
Delhi	100.4	81.0	69	..	6.08	—9.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.9	81.6	50	..	9.47	—6.80
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	94.8	77.0	66	..	14.56	—8.93
Cawnpore	92.4	80.7	80	..	17.04	—2.67
Allahabad	92.6	80.5	85	..	18.73	—3.63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.1	82.8	79	..	0.06	—1.94
Karachi	85.9	79.0	87	..	0.16	—5.08
Ajmer	92.4	78.2	64	..	7.85	—5.17
Jalpore	93.5	74.4	67	..	7.25	—6.73
Kotah	94.6	79.2	64	..	11.67	—5.67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	84.6	79.6	85	..	7.18	—2.47
Veraval	81.6	79.7	82	..	6.02	—7.50
Rajkot	?	?	74	..	6.49	—12.57
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	77.0	83	..	7.37	—5.42
Surat	88.1	78.3	75	..	19.62	—10 19
Ahmedabad	95.2	76.3	78	..	9.11	—13.09
Deesa	94.7	76.2	72	..	4.30	—11.74
Neemuch	87.3	72.8	79	..	12.35	—4.51
Indore	84.9	71.1	84	..	14.52	—5.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.5	73.8	76	..	48.49	13.60
Saugor	86.8	71.0	78	..	20.26	—0.09
Hoshangabad	87.3	73.0	87	..	25.11	—5.16
Khandaw	88.4	74.3	84	0.11	15.90	—1.50
Akola	91.0	74.5	74	..	17.72	—1.46
Amroati	90.8	74.8	79	..	16.02	—3.63
Nagpur	92.2	74.9	73	..	27.81	—1.15
Chanda	94.5	76.8	69	..	20.95	—10.77
Raipur	92.2	77.1	82	..	25.53	—4.99
KONKAN—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	85.8	79.4	83	0.01	56.89	4.88
Ratnagiri	85.3	77.1	92	0.15	60.90	—14.60
Mormugao	85.2	74.2	95	0.10	60.88	—11.46
Karwar	85.5	74.6	91	0.02	65.00	—26.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	70.1	70	0.08	12.82	1.83
Ahmednagar	85.0	68.1	69	..	13.47	3.74
Poona	83.8	67.9	82	..	24.51	10.12
Sholapur	92.2	70.9	70	..	10.38	—1.11
Bijapur	91.3	68.4	66	..	6.12	—0.94
Belgaum	78.2	64.3	95	..	30.70	0.09
Aurangabad	86.1	69.2	81	..	18.98	4.58
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.4	70.8	65	..	12.01	—8.63
Hyderabad	90.8	76.2	78	..	18.85	4.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.1	75.0	79	..	71.84	—16.33
Calicut	82.8	74.4	95	..	73.93	—1.77
Cochin	84.0	76.7	85	..	65.70	7.15
Colombo	85.7	77.1	91	..	21.07	6.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	81.7	79	..	15.75	1.42
Bellary	98.3	74.4	55	..	10.91	5.03
Cuddapah	103.4	83.4	51	..	9.54	—0.09
Madras	98.2	79.0	72	..	?	?
Bangalore	89.2	67.8	72	..	10.48	0.75
Coimbatore	90.3	73.1	87	..	6.35	2.73
Trichinopoly	101.5	77.0	74	..	4.68	0.41
Negapatam	94.3	79.8	74	..	3.73	—1.55

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 16th Aug. '15. 1914.	1st June to 16th Aug. '15. 1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.01	56.89	57.27	60.61
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.11	60.53	58 59	71.09
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.11	56.89	61.10	70.17
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.16	62.75	68.04	73.04

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 16th August 1915, was 29.970 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a! aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 15th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.783	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1	"
Dew Point	75.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.794	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	8.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8	"
Minimum do. do. .	80.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	169	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	inches.
Total fall during month	2.30	"
Do. do. year	58.30	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 16th.....	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m	ft. in.
Mon	16	m 3 27	26 5	16	m 8 51	19 6
		3 14a	26 5		9 30a	16 7
Tu.	17	m 4 29	25 10	17	m 9 53	20 9
		4 5a	25 7		10 36a	17 0
W.	18	m 5 48	25 6	18	m 11 39	21 7
		5 15a	24 9		11 57a	17 2
Th.	19			19		
Fr.	20	m 7 22	25 10	20	1 35a	21 4
		6 48a	24 5			
Sat.	21	m 8 44	26 7	21	m 1 22	17 0
		8 14a	24 9		2 51a	20 6
Sun.	22	m 9 40	27 6	22	m 2 32	16 7
		9 26a	25 7		3 49a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug	Sunrise	Sunset
" 16 (Monday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 17 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 18 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 19 (Thursday)	" h m	" h. m.
" 20 (Friday)	" 6h. 21m	" 7h. 4m.
" 21 (Saturday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 22 (Sunday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,721,240-9-4; Sardars, Inamdare, State servants and Rayats of Kolahpur State, Rs. 38,728-15-1; 11th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 196-8-0; Firoze Jehangir Esqr., Rs. 51; Thandar Wadhwan, Rs. 18-12-0; "In Loving Memory of Jerbai" from K. M., Rs. 15; Mrs. M. S Ezekiel, Rs. 10; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 3-3-5, Rs. 37,61,064-1-10.

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA'S DONATION.

His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla has given Rs. 1,000 to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund through Lady Willingdon.

DEATH'S HEAD HUSSARS.

REGIMENTAL STANDARD CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

It was reported from Courland, the "Morning Post" Petrograd correspndent says, that Russian Dragoons have had a highly satisfactory meeting with the infamous German Death's Head Hussars.

Details of the fight and its circumstances are unknown, but the Russians attacked this crack German Hussar regiment and put it to flight. The remnants took refuge in a wood, but in the course of the night the Russian Dragoons returned with the regimental standard of the Death's Head Hussars. This is precisely the Jolly Roger flag of good old pirate days, a particularly appropriate emblem for a regiment which in Belgium, Poland, and the Baltic provinces has distinguished itself, even among German regiments, for senseless cruelty, and especially for abominable treatment of women, girls, and children.

THE INTERNATIONAL POLO TROPHY.

NO CHALLENGE.

It would not be sportsmanlike for American polo players to send a challenge to England for the International Polo Trophy, in the view of Mr. Foxhall Keene, who led the team which the British defeated in 1913, says Reuter's correspondent at Chicago cabling on July 10. "England took the cup away in fair play," he said. "Of the army players who did it, one or two have been killed and others wounded. England cannot be expected to rehabilitate her polo team in less than 15 years, and until her teams are thoroughly back in form I do not think a challenge should be sent from America. We want the cup, but we want it with honour."

The Bankipore Police, headed by Mr. Hampton, the Police Superintendent, searched some houses at Ajma, a village in the district of Bankipore, on Saturday morning. It is said that two guns were recovered.

CIVIL SERVICE BANK FRAUD.

SOLICITOR AND HIS ASSISTANT SENTENCED.

Sentences of five years' penal servitude were passed at the Old Bailey on July 27 on the two defendants in the Civil Service Bank case, James Trippett Southgate, fifty-nine, solicitor, and Edwin Wilding sixty-three, accountant, says the "Daily Mail." Defendants were found guilty of conspiring with a man named Cooper to issue a false balance sheet. Southgate had been chairman of the bank. Wilding acted as auditor and Cooper was the manager and secretary.

In the course of the evidence counsel stated that the defendant had been a solicitor since 1884, and practised at Ironmonger-lane, in the City. The charges related to the misappropriation of property, of which he was the trustee. The trusts in question were created by a will of Mr. David W. A. McKinnon, of British Guiana. He was charged in most of the counts with appropriating the property to his own use, and also to the use of somebody other than a beneficiary. Mr. McKinnon died on January 7, 1911, leaving a will, dated August 16, 1910. He named as executors Dr. McKinnon, British Guiana, and Mr. Baird, and the defendant. The will left the residue of the estate to the trustees, who were directed to invest the capital, and use the interest arising from the investment to educate and maintain the testator's four children until the youngest had reached twenty-five years of age, and then divide the capital equally among the children. The youngest had not yet reached twenty-five years of age, and therefore the capital ought to be still intact.

On June 20, 1911, defendant received a cheque for £750 as an executor under the will, and that money he paid into his own banking account. The defendant was now indebted to his bank to the extent of £975, and although the bank had been pressing they could not secure repayment. It was also alleged that the defendant had purchased various bonds with money belonging to the trustee estate. Many of those bonds were pledged with Parr's Bank to secure the overdraft which the Civil Service Bank had with Parr's Bank. Most of the pledges took place in 1913, when the Civil Service Bank owed over £9,000 on their overdraft. The overdraft had been secured by the deposit of various documents, while the defendant had also personally guaranteed it. The Civil Service Bank was now being wound up. The defendant became a director of the Civil Service Bank in 1895, and since 1910 had been the chairman of the concern. According to the statement of affairs of the Civil Service Bank, which the defendant had sworn to, there was a deficiency of upwards of £61,000. It was quite clear that the bank was insolvent in 1913 when the pledgings took place. According to the books of the bank defendant owed it about £5,000, but he alleged that he had not been credited with various payments. The object of the pledgings was to keep the Civil Service Bank alive and to prevent a claim being made on the defendant which would have been made the moment the bank came to be wound up.

"LOSS" CONVERTED INTO "PROFIT."

A witness stated that a savings bank department was opened in connection with the Civil Service Bank, in which there were 2,000 to 9,000 depositors.

The chief examiner in the Companies Winding-up Department said he had seen a draft profit and loss account for the year ended December, 1913, which had been prepared by Wilding. It showed that there had been a loss during the year of £1,575. That loss had been crossed out, and there was inserted "net profit for the year, £1519." The figure of £1,575 was correctly entered in the draft balance-sheet sent, which was prepared.

SCIENCE AND CONSERVATISM.

A WOMAN'S VICTORY.

We shall soon see lady F.R.A.S.'s, the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society having added a clause to its charter empowering the granting of that distinction to the female sex, says the "Westminster Gazette." The advocates of the change have had a stiff fight to win from the premier astronomical body this recognition of women astronomers, many of whom, such as the late Lady Huggins, have attained a leading position in a science which is eminently fitted for the exercise of those qualities of patient observation and refined measurements with which women are exceptionally gifted.

The injustice of the attitude of British scientific societies towards the claims of women was emphasised in a remarkable way a few years ago when the late Professor Curie and Mme. Curie came to London to receive the Davy Medal, jointly awarded to them by the Royal Society in connexion with the discovery of radium. On that occasion only Professor Curie was admitted into the Council Chamber, the cast-iron regulations of the Royal Society compelling his wife—who was the actual discoverer of radium—to remain outside while her epoch-making discovery was being eulogised by the president and the medal presented to her husband on her behalf

In the Madras High Court before the Chief Justice and Justice Ayling, Mr. V. Rameshan, High Court Vakil moved for enrolment of Mr. Hume Sastri. The Chief Justice remarked to Justice Kumarswami Sastri who was also present on the bench that the name was a curious one. Thereupon Mr. Rameshan explained that Mr. P. Rajlinger Sastri a vakil, who afterwards became a munsiff in the Northern Circars, named his son after that well-known late Mr. A. O. Hume in commemoration of admiration for that great man.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the cheapest of all Cough remedies, and the ideal family medicine. If its price were rupees instead of annas it could not be made better. No amount of money can procure a more effective preparation.

OLD AGE COUGH AND WHEEZING

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure the Sure Relief.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is just as quick to relieve the coughs and bronchial troubles of the old as it is those of the young. It cures at all ages; and its quite wonderful power to soothe and to heal the irritated surfaces of the lungs and bronchial tubes is never more strikingly shown than in those long-standing coughs and wheezings from which so many old people suffer. A feature of this great remedy is its absolute purity. Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is prepared in silver-lined vessels, and packed automatically. It is never touched by hand in the making. No narcotics, no dangerous drugs of any kind enter into the composition of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. It depends for its efficacy upon lung-strengthening ingredients which restore health to the breathing organs naturally, and thus cure by natural means. The curative power of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure has been proved by all classes; it cures as nothing ever cured before, and that fact, combined with its astonishing cheapness, has won for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure the largest sale of its class in the whole world. It is the ideal family remedy, equally suitable for old or young from infancy to extreme age. During the rainy season, when influenza, catarrh, and colds are prevalent, Veno's Lightning Cough Cure should be taken occasionally as a preventative, and again to safeguard the health against the sudden chills of December and January.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.
Purity is Guaranteed. Made and Packed Automatically, and Never Touched by Hand.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the safest and surest remedy for
COUGHS AND COLDS, BRONCHITIS, LUNG TROUBLES, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, ASTHMA, NASAL CATARRH, CHILDREN'S COUGHS, OLD-AGE COUGHS, BLOOD SPITTING.

Price, As. 12

Larger size, Rs. 1-8, contains 2½ times the quantity.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Dealers throughout India. Any chemist or dealer can procure it for you on short notice. Be sure you ask for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, and refuse all substitutes.

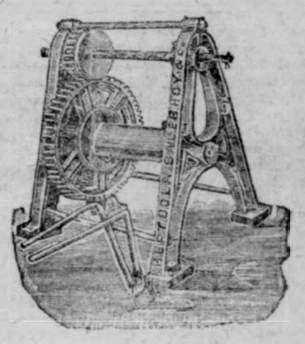
HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, CONTRACTORS & GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Abdul Rehman Street, & 64, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

LARGE STOCK OF

LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES, HYDRAULIC TOOLS, CRAB WINCHES, SHIPPING TACKLE, &c.



ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LECTURE TO PACIFISTS.

THE EXAMPLE OF CHINA.

Mr. Roosevelt on July 21 delivered a characteristic speech at the San Francisco Exposition on the occasion of "Roosevelt Day" in which he "damned the mollycoddles" of America as a menace to the nation, and urged preparedness for war, says the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Roosevelt told the tremendous crowd assembled to honour him that China was a pathetic example of the fate of countries who were unable to fight because they were unarmed, and declared the professional pacifists, peace-at-any-price, non-resistant, and universal arbitration people here are attempting to "Chinafy" America. He advised the nation to adopt for its protection the same kind of "strong arm" action which he used in acquiring the site for the Panama Canal, a universal military service on the Swiss model, and an immediate start. Referring to the price which Belgium has to pay because of her unpreparedness, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Whereas the case of the Belgians has excited warm sympathy, our misfortune would excite nothing but well-merited scorn and contempt, for a rich, powerful, boasting people invites the ridicule of all mankind if—whether from sheer silliness and short-sightedness or from soft timidity or from gross and greedy devotion to the material benefits of the moment—it fails to prepare itself to defend its own rights with its own strength."

Belgium, said Mr. Roosevelt, relied on the Hague conventions to guarantee her territorial integrity, believing that the nations of the world, including the United States, would support her if her territory were invaded. If she had been armed in a similar manner to Switzerland Germany would never have dared to break the treaty. More than once Mr. Roosevelt declared with emphasis that the United States should learn a lesson from Belgium's fate and arm for defence. The worst features of America's national life was the habit of using words with no relation to facts of making promises which are not to be kept and treating elocution as an adequate substitute for action. In the present stage of world development the United States' declaration that it upheld the Monroe Doctrine he stigmatised as laughable. The Argentine army, he added, was a great deal more fit to uphold it than the army of the United States. "If we become soft and flabby physically and morally," Mr. Roosevelt concluded, "we shall fall from our proud estate, and we shall deserve to fall."

Mr. Roosevelt's speech, which is fully reported throughout the country, has made a great impression.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne

and at all Chemists.

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WORD TRAPS FOR THE SLIPSHOD.

New words are coming in, to the confusion of the common speech. But, says the "Westminster Gazette," one might surely simplify, when an aeroplane is as common as aerated bread. Both have shared the linguistic vagaries of England; for the bread has been called "airated," "airiated," and even by the most laborious "airiereted." But why invite the same difficulty with the aeroplane, which is now flying through the mouths of men? No need to tempt the man in the street to talk of a "hairy plane." Let us cut it down to an "airplane" and let the aviators be simple "airmen."

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt I. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

No fresh movement worth recording has developed in the American cotton situation, and the meaningless fluctuations cabled out are probably due to the effect of buying or selling orders, as the case may be, in a lifeless narrow market. A rise of a few points is invariably followed by a corresponding decline, for as yet there is no definite encouragement for speculative purchases, and the "bears" at the same time have to display extreme caution with their commitments. The idea that a good deal of cotton is to be held off the market to influence a rise in prices is an unjustifiable conjecture at the present juncture. Cotton cannot be stored without the assistance of banks, and as it is unlikely in the present financial position these institutions will allow their capital to be immobilised in produce of any description, it may be safely concluded that any conjectural rise in prices, based on the supposition that large stocks of cotton may be held off the market, can be dismissed as wholly impracticable for some time to come. Liquid capital is the order of the day, and for this reason the producer must realise as quickly as possible. The new crop will probably be an average one, and although the main body of operators on both sides have no intention of committing themselves until the issue of the war has a more decisive outlook, the interest which is being taken as to how the staple is to be marketed, is extraordinary. The pessimists argue, that even in the event of the crop being a small one, a large surplus will be left after the wants of consumers are satisfied, owing to Germany, Austria, Belgium and Poland being ruled out of the market. And that the supply into neutral countries will be restricted to their requirements. This part of the business is undoubtedly true, and if nothing develops in the interval to compensate this large withdrawal from the buying side, a crop of about 12,000,000 bales, as estimated at present, added to a fairly large visible supply, will more than suffice for consumers' requirements. No provision, however, is made in these calculations for the possibility of a substantial expansion in the consumption of Neutrals whose "requirements" though restricted, may hereafter still be maintained at the huge increase statistics have disclosed, fully making up for the lost demand from the countries mentioned. Of late American mills have been giving evidence of increased consumption, having absorbed 560,000 bales in June of this year, as against 473,000 in June 1914, and as the season advances the increase is likely to be still more. If this holds good for American, there is no reason why other neutral countries should not in the same way participate in regulating supply and demand with an increased mill consumption. It would be therefore unwise to place too much faith in pessimistic forcasts based on such slender premises. The future is obscure for the present, and that is really all that can be said about it. If operators at home have such pronounced views about a glut in the near future, it is remarkable they do not support these views by selling forward more freely. Some of our Bombay exporters at least had the courage of their opinions by selling new Broach at Rs. 234. The experiment so far has an inauspicious apparance, the quotation to-day being Rs. 248½. It was an unlucky inspiration, for had they delayed operations for a month, they would not have had the worst of it at the start by about Rs. 14 per candy.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM HOLLAND.

Mr. B. W. Ter Kuile, of Enschede, Holland, the representative in Holland of the Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, writing under date July 8, says in the course of a letter published in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Public opinion in England, I understand, is that a great quantity of cotton is going from Holland to Germany. This is not the case, as the export from Holland is prohibited. Transhipment via the Rhine is always possible; the international free Rhine contract made on the Vienna Congress of 1815 is still in force, and gives the transit shipping over the Rhine free. Germany has always tried to cancel this contract, but our Government has never consented to change it. Now in the beginning of the war the English have never stopped the ships with cotton for Rotterdam, although they knew that the greater part of this cotton was for transit forwarding to Germany. Since the beginning of March this has changed, and only the ships with cotton consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust Company are allowed to pass, so that not a single bale via Rotterdam in the last couple of months has been sent to Germany, with exception of the cotton stored in Rotterdam for German accounts, and arrived there in the first months of the year. In the English papers they write that every bale of cotton going to the Central Powers kills twelve Englishmen. I don't knew if this is true, but what I know for certain is this, that till now not a single bale of cotton in Germany has been used for explosives. This is proved by the fact that all the cotton (Indian and American) confiscated (or stolen) in Antwerp, Lotz, and other places has been sold by auction in Bremen to the German spinners, who have spun it and sold their yarns in the open market. Germany has been well prepared for the war, and I don't know, but I presume, that they have a big stock of linters, bought perhaps during several succeeding years, so that they don't use the much higher-priced cotton for their explosives. As you will know, the price of linters is about 2d., and it is the shortest stapled stuff, the very best for gun-cotton. Various correspondents in the "Manchester Guardian" are pressing the Government to put yarns also on the contraband list. Their argument is that statistics show that much more yarn than before the war is exported to neutral countries, and that therefore a part of these yarns is passing through these neutral countries to Germany. This opinion is absolutely false, and quite without foundation. The fact is that before the war the 25,000,000 spindles of Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium were working for a large percentage for the small neutral countries, where the weaving industry is much more developed than the spinning trade. In my country, for instance, the import of yarn from the Central Powers and Belgium during the first months of 1914 was about 5,400,000 kilo (12,000,000lbs. English). Not only are spinning mills in our country working short time through want of cotton, but also several weaving firms have stopped or are running short time, not getting a sufficient quantity of yarn for their looms. As trade is very good, the spinners especially cannot satisfy the demand from the weavers, and you will understand that it is not in their interest to sell their raw material and stop their mills, if ever that was possible. This is not the case, because, as I told you before, the export of cotton and also of yarns and waste is prohibited by the Government.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers. B-6

AMAZING FIGURES OF GERMAN COTTON IMPORTS.

The "Cotton Gazette," the well-known journal and organ of the cotton trade, in support of its condemnation of the policy of the British Government in not declaring cotton contraband, gives some amazing statistics.

The figures show, that the total stocks in Germany on the outbreak of war were 483,000 bales (of 500lb. each); that 243,000 bales were exported from the United States to Germany during August, and that the total German consumption during 1914-15 is estimated at 1,600,000 bales of cotton. Thus some 900,000 bales must have been imported into Germany from neutral States. From what States that cotton came these instructive figures show:—

U. S. and British Exports.	Aug. 1, 1914, to June 30. War Consumption. Bales.	Season 1911-12. Normal Consumption Bales.
To Holland	486,820	34,130
,, Denmark	33,860	4,100
,, Norway	101,100	13,080
,, Sweden	710,080	29,050
	1,333,860	80,360

WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS.

Latest reports about the progress of the Russian wheat crop are very satisfactory, and all indications point to a liberal yield, so that very heavy supplies should eventually become available for export in the coming season, including the large surplus from the previous crop. Up to now very little Russian wheat has been shipped from Archangel, but it is generally hoped that within the next few months decent quantities may be shipped. At any rate, a good deal of business is understood to have been arranged with France. Estimates as to the prospective yield of the French crop are variable. A fair average yield per acre is looked for, but less than last year, owing to the reduced acreage. The harvesting of winter wheat in America has been interfered with by adverse weather conditions, but the spring wheat crop has been, if anything, improved by the recent copious rains. Canadian wheat crop prospects are very good, the exportable surplus being placed at fully 22 million quarters. On account of the recent much smaller shipments the total quantities afloat to home and Continental ports have been considerably reduced. There are, however, good stocks in home ports, but reserves in millers' hands are small.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C-10

COPPER OUTLOOK.

Apart from the protracted slackness in the general demand for the metal, the market has also suffered from the Welsh coal strike. Warrant prices dropped to £74 5s. for cash delivery amidst further liquidations, but, with the settlement of the strike, the market experienced a full recovery of the loss sustained in the early part of last month. A very big business has been put through, chiefly representing the closing of old speculative commitments. Business has been done up to £77 2s. 6d. for three months metal; which still commands a premium of about 25s. a ton. The outlook, however, is anything but settled, for the legitimate demand has so far revived but little, and second holders of refined are rather pressing in view of the weaker American cable advices. The market is now largely labouring under fears of an accumulation of surplus supplies in the near future, for the American output has once again reached big dimensions, while the outgoings for export continue small, and in England general trade gets less daily—thanks to the disorganisation of industry and the check upon exports.

RUBBER.

There was a temporary unsettlement quite recently in crude rubber in the London market, due to the fact that producers' agents were rather too stiff in their terms for spot and near parcels, and dealers who had fair lines awaiting disposal seized this opportunity to realise. Hence the market has fluctuated. The general tone has been once again fairly good, and fair quantities of the plantation product have been placed, although activity has not been anything like so pronounced as it was a few weeks back. Price fluctuations have been only moderate, with near delivery No. 1 latex touching 2s. 7d. per lb., but reacting about ¼d. There is for the time being no inclination on the part of consumers to rush into fresh purchases, but in view of the heavy trade requirements a pretty regular outlet exists, which tends to protect the market against unwieldy accumulations of stocks. Fair quantities have arrived lately, and it is expected that the receipts will show a notable increase within the next few weeks. The market for hard Para has been rather dull, and the price on the spot is somewhat below that ruling for best plantation rubber. The receipts advised from Para for the past month amounted to 2,300 tons.

GERMAN PAPER TRADE LOSSES.

German paper-makers have been very badly hit by the war. The large export trade previously done has come almost to a standstill, while the home demand has been very dull. None of the companies engaged in the industry appears to be paying a dividend, and the balance-sheets issued mostly show heavy losses. That just published by the Zelltocabrick Waldhof, Mannheim, one of the largest of the German paper-making concerns, a company controlling its own supplies of raw material, and manufacturing all classes of paper, is typical of those published by other similar undertakings. The company has a net loss of £488,650, as against a net profit last year of £302,500, and of course is paying no dividend, as against 12 per cent. The capital is £1,600,000. The report states that trade was satisfactory during the first half of the financial year, the profits being higher than during the corresponding half of the previous year, but the position completely changed immediately the war broke out.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 16.

The market this morning was very steady with new Broach quoted at 247 and in the afternoon the price advanced to 247½.

At Colaba a firm feeling prevailed and although new Broach only advanced ¼, new Bengals and Akolas advanced from Re. 1 to Re. 1/8.

Ready cotton was in fair demand, but there was practically nothing doing in contracts.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal Sept. 171.
Fine Akola Sept. 265½.

QUOTATION FOR 1916.
Fully Good Bengal, January 191½.
Fine K/Akola January 217½.
Good Broach, April, 248½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			247	Apr. 25'16
" " " " "			..	..
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	194	189	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..			..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..			..	..
M. G. Khandesh			..	..
M. G. Akola Emg. ..		216	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Bhagalkote			..	..
H. G. Bapore			..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..			..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ..			..	..
M. G. Nagpore			..	..
M. G. Yeotmal			..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaim ..			..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..			..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon Fair staple		204	..	Sept. 1915.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..			218	Do.
H. G. Westerns			186	Do.
M. G. Westerns			194	Do.
M. G. Miraj			219	Do.
M. G. Comptas			215	Do.
M. G. Bengals		171	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th August, 1915:—

Cotton	2,040	Bales
Wheat	5,669	cwts
Linseed	4,744	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,435	,,
Ginjelly seed	462	,,
Poppyseed	222	,,
Groundnuts	6,186	,,
Castorseed	4,359	,,
Rice	2,794	,,
Myrabollams	647	,,
Cottonseed	23,590	,,
Mowraseed	316	,,
Gram	506	,,
Joowar	2,821	,,
Maize	42	,,
Barley	1,657	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pussi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-15-5, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates: —
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7/8d. Oct.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 2-16d. Sept.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... Nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong 132½
Do. Shanghai 168½
60 d-s Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-10-0
Bombay Do.	24-7-0
English Shield Sovereigns	18-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood weak to-day owing to the scarcity of rain which prevails in Gujarat and in other provinces. Tata Iron and Steel shares did not present any feature worth recording.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids closed at Rs. 532½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 372½.

Standards declined to Rs. 882½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1,085.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,780, and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,385.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 187½, Crescent at Rs. 87½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 176½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 117½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corp shares were in demand at Rs. 885.

Bombay Electric Tram Co., ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 200.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 194½ and Deferred at Rs. 205.

Central Provinces Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 112, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 151½ and Upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs 111.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98½.

BANKS

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	550
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	56 O.D.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,635
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16½	1,720
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	54½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12½	1,450
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	32
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	16%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk { O	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{ P	50	do.	Nil	30
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£33½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	30%
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ { 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{ 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	86
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32
				61

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	710
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	95
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	660
Bombay United ..	250	..	70	890
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	185
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,775
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	385
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,205
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	874
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	185
Davkl ..	250	do.	25	531½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	155
Emperor Edward ..	500	do.	do.	365
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	371½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,150
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	240
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	490
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 Nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	116½
Indian Manufg ..	1,000	..	Nil.	280
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	176½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	890
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	695
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,115
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,085
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,290
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,230
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	500 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	19½
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,060
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	460
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	282½
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	880
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	95
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	120
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,385
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	340
{ P	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	325
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	Rs.15yr.	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ahdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	240
All-India U. Co., Rs. 30 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	84 X.D.
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15 Hyr.	385 X.D.
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	164 X.D.
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	July	6%	200
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	750
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	160
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	242½
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	22
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	518
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1 Ish 0.
Chemical Co. { D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	1 prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement { O.	100	..	Nil.	87
{ D.	40	..	Nil.	120
{ P.	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	6 nom.
Indian Cotton Cake & Oil Co. { O. Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	108
{ O. New Issue	75	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P.	100	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	164
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	635
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	36
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	760
Shivrajpur Syndicate.	10	..	Nil.	14
Sirdar Carbon Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	Nil.	3 70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	104½
Co { D	30	&	Nil.	204
{ P	150	June	6%	165
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,070
,, ,, P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,075
Tata Hydro "Deb. Con P.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	6% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	1	May.	2½%	196
Telephone Co. ..	1	..	Rs. 4	120
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	500

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
OD—Cum dividend XD—Ex-dividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500 nom.
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	120
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangnam ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	782½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	505
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	52½%	120 C.D.
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	151 X.D.
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	642½ X.D.
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	111 X.D.
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	113 C.D.
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	100
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Do.	4%	70
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	23½
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	70
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	5
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	103 X.D.
Tapti Valley Railway ..	5.0	Mar.-Aug.	6%	565
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	111 X.D

(Continued from Column 6.)

M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 14 bales cowhides Abba & E. H. Mahomed, 93 bales cowhides E. D. Sassoon & Co. 63 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 21 bales cowhides H. A. Omer & Son.

Homayun (s) 4,999 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Feronze (s) 50 bales cotton J. A. Begbie & Co., 280 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 3,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Feronze (s) 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Mimmingtry (s) 225 casks goat skins C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nore (s) 75 cwt. kissmiss D. Passoo & Co., 15 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsin Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Darien Maru (s) 450 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Darien Maru (s) 155 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Darien Maru (s) 224 cwt. myrabollams M. B. Kaisha, 72 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Kaisha, 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 15th.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

August 16th.

Dwarka	Prince	Busreh
Pundua	Andreason	Zanzibar

DEPARTURES.

August. 16th.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Natal Trasport	Davison	Liverpool
Bawean	Vansbewen	Marseilles

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading

Steamer Pundua	for	Africa
,, Frienze	for	Genoa
,, Nairung	for	Genoa
,, Java Maru	for	Kobe.

Monday, August 16th, 1915

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 13th instant.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Khiva with the homeward Mails of the 8th instant arrived Aden at 9 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mooltan with the outward Mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at midnight on Saturday the 14th instant.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, arrived here yesterday from Busreh which port she left on the 8th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
B Manningtry	Roope	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Warturm	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co
P. Reapwell	Widams	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dunster	Jones	J. Mackintosh & Co
2 Jinsen Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
3 Daiten Maru	Naru	N. Y. K.
4 Portyrich	Mosley	T. M. & Co
6 Firenze	Merlo	Italian M. S. N. Co
7 Kratos	Hallberg	T. M. & Co
8 City of Durham	Reppins	K. N. & Co
9 Vita	Caminark	M. & Co
10 11 Java Maru	Fuchigami	N. Y. Kaisha
12 13 Nore	Aubrey	P. & O. Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. & Co
15 Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Polyktor	Theopulitos	Dr Nanjee & Sons
4 Kashmir	Irwing	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir	T. M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nairung	Grant	T. Morrison

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macintosh	Lennox	P. & O. S. N. Co
I warka	Prince	M. M. & Co
Firozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Helford Hall	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Svensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. Co

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 16.

S. S. Jinsen Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—16 pieces refined silver, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 400 casks cement, 500 cases magnesium sulphate, 500 crates potatoes, 25 cases sulphur, 4 cases medicine, 27 cases glass globes, 195 cases glass bottles, 5 cases glass mantles, 135 cases glass mirrors, 372 cases glass chimney, 39 rolls 52 bales matting, 2 cases prov

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

University Annual Convocation 5-45 p.m.
Improvement Trust Meeting 4-10 p.m.
Preliminary Results of the four-and-a-half crore loan.
Mr J. P. Orr's Lecture on "Co-operation between neighbours as a possible means of remedying insanitary conditions in existing slums," the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association.

WEDNESDAY, August 18.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Their Excellencies "At Home" at the Bombay Sanitary Institution, Princess Street. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 19.

Opening of New Byculla Y. M. C. A. by Lady Willingdon.
Municipal Corporation.
Bombay V. R. Annual Boxing Tournament, Skating Rink. 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 20.

Last day of receiving tenders for aniline dyes by the Controller of the Hostile Trading Concerns, Secretariat.

SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.
B. V. R. Annual Boxing Tournament. Skating Rink, 9-30 p.m.
Poona Extra Race Meeting.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 tr 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

785 Parades. Tuesday:—7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Coys. 15pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.

COLABA, Aug. 16.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.
Signallers.
Wednesday:—7 a.m. Signallers.
Wednesday:—7 a.m. Recruits.
Wednesday:—7-15 a.m. 15pdr B. L. Laying Class.
Thursday:—7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Coys. 15 pdr B. L. Gun Drill. All members must attend this parade.
Friday:—7 a.m. Signallers.
Friday:—7 a.m. Recruits.
Friday:—7-15 a.m. 15pdr B. L. Laying Class.
Saturday:—7 a.m. Recruits.

786 Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Company from 12-8-15.
No. 245 Sapper Evezard A.W.

787 Leave.—No. 126 Sapper Graveston R., E. E. Company, granted one month's leave (without pay) with effect from 15th instant.

788 Warrants.—Railway Warants 91 and 92 were issued to Corpl. Engleken, E. E. Company, to proceed to Poona on 17th inst. and return with Spr. Russell discharged from detention barrack.

789 Leave.—Divisional Area Order No. 609 dated 13-8-15 is published for information:—

"It is notified for information that Officers granted one month's leave to India from Indian Expeditionary Force "D" who cannot time such leave so as to fit in with sailing of transports or Hospital Ships should reoprt themselves for duty to the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade or Karachi, as the case may be, on the expiration of the leave referred to."

(Sd.) S. A. STARKEY, Lieut. R.N.V.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commencing at 6-15.

March—Under the Stars ..... O. Weir.
Egyptian Serenade—Amina .....P. Lincke.
Valse—Mimi .....C. J. Gardenser.
Selection—Patriotic Memories ...Edward St. Quentin.
EntriActe—Sweet Briar .....W. H. Squire.
Morcean De Concert—Day Dreams ...Haydn Wood.
Intermesso-Tow Step—Anona Vivian Gray.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Donner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

August 17.

222.—Inspection Parade.—H. E. the Governor of Bombay will inspect the Adult Battalion on Sunday next, the 22nd instant. "C" "D" & "F" Cos. will parade at Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m. All other adult companies will parade at Head-Quarters at 7-45 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets. All Officers N. C. Officers and men must attend, unless special leave of absence is obtained beforehand. Leave will only be granted for very special reasons.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One death from plague occurred in Bombay on Sunday. There were no cases of cholera and small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 74 as compared with 113 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 82 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,976 of which 16 were found to be plague-stricken.

FALL INTO A WATER POT.

Achynt Dinker, a Hindu boy, aged four years, residing with his parents at Girgaum, went down-stairs to play on Sunday and was subsequently found having fallen head foremost into a large copper water pot, full of water, which was kept under a tap in a room. When pulled out he was found dead. Near the pot was an overturned bucket and it is surmised the boy had got on to the bucket and overbalanced himself whilst looking into the pot.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CAIRO.

The City of Cairo, Commander F. W. Parker, R.N.R., R.D. which left Liverpool on the 27th ultimo is due to arrive here at daylight to-morrow with the following passengers:—

Mr. R. Crowden, Mrs. Davies, Mr. G. Denholm, Miss K. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Mardellis and Infant, Madame A. Mushtari, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Poulter and Child, Miss A. L. Steen, Mr. P. S. Stavros, Miss E. M. C. Tullo, Miss E. Thornton, Mr. J. Vernon and Ms. J. E. Welsh.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. mail boat Salsette:—

Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, Mr. A. J. Fitz Patrick, Mr. A. Davie, Mr. R. T. Higgins, Mr. P. N. Chari, Mr. R. K. Nandheolyat, Miss W. L. Ashwell, Mr. V. M. Meodhet, Mr. D. K. Dadachanji, Mr. E. C. Mehta, Capt. H. F. Storey, Lt. J. D. Mackenzie, Miss M. Strip, Mr. K. Nazinddin, Mr. H. T. Khan, Mrs. Carter, Mr. N. H. Godwin, Mr. H. E. Ort, Mr. A. McWilliam, Mrs. McWilliam, Mr. J. W. Norris, Mr. W. R. Stoll, Mr. R. P. Khosla, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mr. C. B. King, Lt.-Col. H. P. de la Bene, Mr. H. R. Dharamsi, Mr. T. Howie, Miss K. Fzessarkaya, Lt.-Col. Sir Mark Sykes, Sergt. Wilson, Mr. Allima, Capt. W. H. Quennell, and native servant. Subedar Khan Mahomed, Subedar Major Abdul Aziz Khan.

THE G. K. GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND

The following contributions towards the above-named Fund have been received:

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 58,935-7; A body of sympathisers, Rs. 55; Mr. Cassinath Devjee Dhuru, Rs. 51; Mr. Ramchandra B. Mantri, Rs. 51; Prof. R. M. Joshi, Rs. 50; Mr. B. N. Jeveri, Rs. 50; Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai, Rs. 50; N. D., Rs. 50; Fardoonji M. Kanga, Rs. 50; Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Rs. 50; Mrs. Geelam Hyder, Rs. 40; Harischandra J. Gorgaukar, Rs. 25; A Parsee admirer, Rs. 25; Mr. Motilal Dayabhoy, Rs. 25; Mr. Noormahomed Haji Dada, Rs. 25; Mr. Gurmukharey Sukhanand, Rs. 25; Mr. Balchand Oogerchand, Rs. 25; Mr. Sorabjee B. Kapadia, Rs. 25; Mr. Kalyanji Vurdha, Rs. 25; Prof. S. S. Engineer, Rs. 25; X, Rs. 25; Messrs. Maganlal Goculdas & Co., Rs. 20; M. N., Rs. 20; Messrs. Ananta B. Gorgaukar & Bros, Rs. 15; Dr. B. S. Patkar, Rs. 15; Mr. Munchershaw A. Vakil, Rs. 15; A. H. W., Rs. 15; Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan, Rs. 10; W., Rs. 10; The memory of the worthy Rs. 10; H. D. K., Rs. 10; Mr. R. R. Gadgil, Rs. 10; Mr. S. G. Kharkar, Rs. 10; Prof. P. S. Sholetri, Rs. 10; Prof. M. N. Tamman, Rs. 10; Prof. M. J. Antia, Rs. 10; Mr. D. M. Pandit, Rs. 10; Mr. Vasantrao S. Ravat, Rs. 10; Mr. L. H. Chaudhari, Rs. 10; Mr. Nilkant S. Takakhav, Rs. 10; Messrs. Gunpatrao Ramchandra & Bros, Rs. 10; Mr. Narayan Pandoorung, Rs. 10; and Sums under rupees ten, Rs. 86-12; Less over acknowledged, Rs 2; Total Rs. 60,017-3.

CRUELTY TO POULTRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates presided over by Mr. T. A. Savage, an Agent of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted one Ananta Parbati on the 10th instant for cruelty to poultry. A small crate 8 inches high hardly sufficient to allow them to stand up containing 32 fowls was being taken to the Crawford Market from the Masjid Bunder Railway Station.

The accused being convicted was fined Rs. 8.

ARRIVAL OF LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mr. Crerar, the Private Secretary, Major Greig, the Military Secretary, and Captains Rigby and Goldie A.D.C's. arrived yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus, from Ganeshkhind, Poona, in a special train. They went straight to the Government House Malabar Hill, where they will stay until the 24th of this month.

During the course of the day his Excellency attended the Secretariat.

To-day he will preside at the annual Convocation of the University, in his capacity as the Chancellor.

TAXI-CAB DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The Garden Reach taxicab dacoity case was resumed to-day before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore.

Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner C. I. D. was examined with regard to the search of houses in Calcutta. He spoke to the discovery of a pistol on one of the accused during the search.

The Crown closed the case and the accused pleaded not guilty and refused to make any statement in this Court.

The case was adjourned for argument.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT HOOGLI.

POSTAL OVERSEER ROBBED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

A highway robbery is reported from Hooghly in which a postal overseer carrying Rs. 2,000 Government money, was way laid and robbed.

The police have recovered the bag containing the money from a garden in Grand Trunk Road. Several arrests have been made.

SOUTH INDIA PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of South India opened here this afternoon. The chairman in the course of his opening speech dwelt upon the offects produced on the planting industry by the war.

The Secretary then read the annual report after which Mr. R. P. Anstead, the scientific officer of the Association, gave an account of the work of the department during the year.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Crowded houses, still continue at the above theatre. The present variety, entertainment appeals to the Gaiety Patrons. Those who have not seen, the Baby Elephant Jumbo, should make it a point to do so as there are only two more days of the present programme. Next week we are promised another good show. The Marconi Bureau will be the star item on the bill.

PARSEE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

MR. PITHAWALA'S SUGGESTION.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association), Mr. Maneck B. Pithawala, Principal of the Sirdar Dastur Hosang High School, Poona, delivered a lecture on "Parsi Educational Service" at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali Sch ol, Fort, on Saturday when Mr. Dorabji Edulji Gimi, was in the chair.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Pithawala said:—

The true ideals of Parsi education are hopelessly ignored and there is the smattering of the language alone. As a result the community has up to now produced very few thoughtful leaders, thinkers, original writers and investigators. The true object of some of our Educational Endowments is not at all served. Those securing help from the funds have failed in their duty to help others in similar conditions to-day. Blind orthodoxy is the watchword of the poor class, materialism is that of the middle and "don't care" is that of the rich. The panacea for all these is certainly in a special Parsi Educational Service which we suggest to start. There are so many practical suggestions to remedy the present conditions thus enumerated: (1) Need of a Parsi Academy has been frequently emphasised in order to build up Parsi character among innocent children. Pure Parsi Schools to be established in important centres to inculcate Zoroastrian ideals. (2) An Athornan College for the unlift of the priestly class. Hundreds of Mobad children are a waste to the religious community. Divinity degrees to be granted to those fit for this sort of religious work. (3) A Parsi Mission House and a substantial fund collected to encourage missionary teachers for this noble profession. (4) A Social Service League to encourage current Parsi literature, to conduct holiday classes, to elucidate the Avesta texts and to produce effective speakers on pure Zoroastrianism and to help the needy in their education etc. (5) A Zoroastrian Literature Depot to issue cheap literature on Applied Zoroastrianism in an attractive form. (6) A Parsi Bible for the use of the now English speaking Parsi children and other mission school students with hymns and sacred songs to be understood and sung by themselves. (7) A special curriculum for our Parsi girls to suit their own requirements. An uptodate boarding school for Girls for upcountry people and others (8) Besides, there is room for Poetry and School science. We want more of poetry and divine music in Girls' Schools in order to inspire these future mothers with high ideals and more of practical Science in order to develop in them *scientific virtues* such as accuracy and neatness of thought and work; also to make them systematic in the organisation of household work; and to inculcate reverence for the Creator Ahura Mazda after knowing the secrets and laws of nature. This alone, and *not* novel-reading, will make our Parsi homes contented and happy and stop for ever the brawls and dissensions between the father and the son, between the mother and the daughter. (9) The study of Parsi History and Parsi ancient language along with modern English Education in order to solidify their knowledge of foreign subjects and to create love and pride in them for our Past records and Past folklore. (10) The necessity of Religion in schools. It is the anti-Christ spirit prevailing in the country of the Huns that has resulted in this terrible slaughter of thousands of precious souls, the pulling down of their own sacred temples, and above all, the burning down of valuable libraries and relics of the past. All is now reduced to ashes, for there is no God for them to fear; for no true Prophet is to lead them on to the right path. We therefore have now to ring the caution bell and gently to teach our younger generation to get back our devotion, our love of prayers and our soldierly loyalty to our Prophet Zarathushtra. The future of the Community depends upon this new spirit to be infused into the minds of the rising generation. The Parsees live to-day on the prestige gained by their immediate forefathers. They are leaving very little now for posterity. What is wanted is their good old Faith at their back and then modern civilisation in front of them. Then only can the community preserve the "blue blood" so much boasted of, and carve out for themselves a bright future. Moreover, in these days of western culture we need the mingling of what is best in both the East and the West in a harmonious manner. Above all, we desire reforms, but slow moderate and healthy reforms in matters religious as well as social, not curious caricatures and hybrids. An excellent model which the Parsee can copy to improve the present material is the "asram," at Bolpur, of that great Bengali Poet Rabindranath Tagore who put the whole of his Nobel prize money into the funds of his Oriental Oxford.

"PUNJAB CHAMB R OF ARTS"

STUDENTS' COMPLAINTS TO POLICE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

The Lahore police to-day visited an institution called the "Punjab Chamber of Arts."

The prospectus of this Institution sets forth that not only shorthand and commercial subjects are taught but motor driving, watch repairing, engraving, electric fitting and numerous other handicrafts are taught. Some five students appear to have paid fees for motor driving lessons but have complained to the police that not the least facility exists at the "Chamber" for the teaching of this subject. The "Chamber of Arts" was visited by a police sub-inspector to-day who waited the whole day for the Principal, "Professor" M. B. Gaulrie who turned up at four o'clock. The books of the concern were then overhauled, the statements of "Professors" and complaints of students recorded and other enquiries made.

RACING AT POONA.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

SANDHURST PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Wilton Bartleets' St. Andrews.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Vanity Box and Ute.
Mr. Goculdass' Forward Third Primrose Morn and Polish.
Mr. R. R. S's Kempion, Criton and Roscomain.
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Hoppner.
Mr. G. K's Madrina.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Twa Brigs and Lola.

SATARA PLATE.—1¼ miles.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Nakib, Sparrow Hawk and Winchester.
Nawab Najaff Ali Khan's Sir Knight.
Mr. A. A. Mahomeds Beyrut.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Tajilmulook.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Real Gold and Money Gold.
Mr. R. R. S's Dhaman, Kayid and Thank You.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Terror.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Purity and Longboat.

ASCOT PLATE.—One mile.

Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's Hamara and Mil.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's North and Pension.
Mr. T. Teppat's Adelaide II.
Aga Coocnick Shah's Partial Eclipse.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's Little Speed.
Mr. D. B. Captain's Sugar Loaf.
Messrs. A. Naujee and Beg Mahomed's Airman.
Mr. Heath's Orloff.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Pretty Good Sort, Double Chin, Yuan and Solution.
Mr. R. R. S's Smirk.
Mr. Kelso's Cherrywood.
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Drill Mistress.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Ute.
Mr. J. Crawford's Bachelor's Knot.
Mr. J. Stewarts Pie Crust.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Manilla.
Mr. Blacks's Strathroyale.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's St. Alban and Seigneurie.
Mr. Ahmed Sait's Lord Roberts (by wire).

PATIALA PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's Housemaid and Dick Turpin.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's Tango III, Kitty Kent and Seeta.
Colonel A. Jones's R. G.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Black Boy.
Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs Cowslip and Crowbar.
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Aubrey (by wire).

NOVICE PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Silver Knight and Guldasta.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Ruby Mine.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's Nasirabad.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Back Bay and Columbus.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's Hurchan.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Investment, Jawan and Jingle.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valiji Moosajee's England.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Cardiff.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Ben Hur and Anaz.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Kaiumers.
Mr. Syed Rashid's English Spot.
Mr. Abdul Bakhar Zuheir's Kassum.
Mr. Seleh Moosa's Sardinia.
Mr. Hassoon Moosa's Beaver.
Mr. Ram Nath's Tawakal.
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's Ladakh.
Mr. Molud Haji Ali's Vellard and Alman.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's Saood.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's Pharoah.
Messrs. Syed Ahmed and A. R. Dakeel's Defender.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Kaiser. Sherali and Cyprus.
Mr. Hasan Madar's Crescent.
Messrs. H. Jamsetjee and Shaik Esmail's Paradise.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Aircraft.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's Arabian Consul.
Mr. Rustomjee Jeevanjee's Royal Duke.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's Flying Machine.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Quality and Red Cross.
Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Red Flag.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sirmust and Galloping Lad.
Mr. A. F. Brigstok's Subeh Pasha.
Mr. G. P. Stavride's Lord Satu.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and N. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr. Budroodin's Shatra.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Red Fish, Engine and Monaco.
Mr. A. W. Essa's Safi.

THE KARJAT PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Baloz and Winchester.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Polish.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Ace of Hearts.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Malster.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's Young Majub.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Thank You and Abdul Malik.
Messrs. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Bahlool.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Singer.

NOTICE.

Entries for the Poona 5th Extra Meeting, Tuesday, the 24th August, 1915, will close at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 18th August, 1915.

ECONOMY IN WAR TIME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public were greatly interested in the announcement made in your paper of the 14th August, that the stoppage of Champagne at Government House, Poona, had resulted in a contribution of Rs. 500 as the first monthly instalment to the War Funds.

It is well-known, of course, that high officials draw an entertaining allowance, but H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon by their open and generous hospitality have greatly exceeded the allowance sanctioned by Government.

However, my object in addressing you is to draw attention to the Lieut. Governors, Chief Commissioners, Residents and other high officials, who draw a similar allowance, who have not followed the excellent example of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and many of whom on account of the war (and on various pretexts or none, before the war) did and do little or no entertaining. I have recollections of a high official's wife, who habitually watered the whisky offered to her guests. The War Funds would be considerably benefited if the Lieut. Governors, Chief Commissioners, Residents etc., who have done no entertaining were asked to pay the sums drawn by them for a year into the funds,—Yours etc.,

NEMESIS.

Mhow, August 15.

The Bengal Government are greatly interesting themselves in the engagement of discharged or pensioned sepoys in civil employ. A list has been opened in the Secretariat where intending employers would get every facilities for employing these men.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ELPHINSTONE C C. V. BARONET C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by six wickets and 40 runs.—The scores:—

BARONET C. C.

Marzban Reporter 8, Irani 4, J. Warden 1, M. D. Parekh 39, D. M. Raja 2, P. Chinoy 17, N. Daver 0, Dr. M. Pavri 21, P. Warden 0, Pochkhanawala (not out) 11, S. Madan 0, extras 6. Total 109.

THE ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Dr. H. D. Kanga 20, J. H. Elchidan 35, A. H. Wadia (not out) 42, D. Kapadia 36, Wacha 2, T. Parukh, Surti, Antia, Bhappoo, Surveyor, Morenas (did not bat), extras 14. Total (for 4 wkts.) 149.

HE NEW CENTURY C.C. V. NATIONAL C C

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by one run and 7 wickets. The scores:—

NATIONAL C. C.

J. Warden 22, Salebhoy 1, Lotia 0, Mahamedalli 0, Aga Ahmed 0, Kurban Hussen 21 Hassan Ally 9, Tayabally 18, Ibrahim 0, Sami 5 Abdul Kadar (not out) 1, extras 12. Total 89.

NEW CENTURY C. C.

P. V. Save (not out) 54, B. V. Wareker 30, M. V. Telang 6, M. M. Nadkerny (not out), V. V. Warde, M. V. Rao, B. G. Bengera, S. S. Wagle, Y. B. Borker, S. S. Wagh, L. K. Khan Vazir, (did not bat), extras 0. Total (for 2 wkts.) 90.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS V. SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS C. C.

Bombay Young Cricketers Sir J. J. School of Arts C. C.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by one wicket and 22 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Karadker 13; Dighe Y. S. 3; Bhatt G. G. 17; Jayaker V. L. O., Kothare G B. 5; Lele V. S. S; Kamulker Y. R. 10; Jayaker V.M.o., Dharadhar K. G. 13; Vijayaker R. G. (Capt.) 15. Not out; Kirtiker H. B. Did not bat Extras 5. Total Runs 89.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS C. C.

Samuel 6; Waman 0; Mangaloorker 15; Shersheker 0; Sate 0; Chachad 5; Azezts 1; Valenker 0, Kolepker 15; Fi'lis 9. Not out Pereria 8; Extras 8. Total run 67.

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS V WILSON HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 5 wickets and 8 runs. Scores:—

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Gangnaik 0, Kelusker 4, Pupala 14, Tavde 0, Rawool 7, W. B. Velinker 1, B. M. Khandre6, Mirkar 7, Y. K. Vijaykar 3, Shinde 15. Deshpande not out 3, extras 10. Total 70.

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

M. G. Khandre 13, D. Vithal 0, K. K. Batolla 3, M. S. Satla 20, V. B. Kale not out 21, Y. S. Kalewar (Capt.) 0, D. S. Kalewar not out 10, P. M. Salvi, R. M. Jilkar, L. Banpel and G. R. Waltule did not bat, extras 11. Total (for 5 wkts.) 78.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.'S C. C. V. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

This match was played on the Oval, on Saturday, the 14th instant between the Elphinstone College Gymkhana (B. Team) and E. D. Sassoon and Company's Cricket Club and resulted in a win for the latter by 39 runs. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA (B. TEAM.)

Surae 5, T. McMuller 2, R. Mathalone 3, S. N. Kesarkodi 11, P. Papa 1, K. C.Lele 0, S. K. Kombrabrail 3, P. N. Kalyanpurker not out 0, Patel 0, Panjikar 0, Nulker 0, extras 6. Total 31.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.'s C. C.

J. E. Meyers 8, S. Moore 8, Edward Abraham 6 A. M. Chinoy 4, M. D. Pai 17, M. V. Tolat 8, N. Reuben 3, N. A. Khodaijee 2, J. S. Cohen 4, M. David 0, E. B. Fernandez not out 2, extras 8. Total 70.

FORBES FO RBES CAMPBELL C C. V. THE NATIONAL BANK C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a wiu for the former by 7 runs. Score.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL C. C.

E. J. Banbury, 0; Shette, 9; Jehangir, 11; Contractor, 5; Khunderao, 2; Pursram, 0; Amanrao, 0; Madusudan, 8; Kaikhusroo, 0; Moreshwar, 0; Sarab, 0; Extras, 7. Total 42.

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Mathews, 7; Pai, 7; Edekar, 5; Peters, 0; Motiram, 8; Naik, 2; White, 0; Crawford, 0; Parekh, 0; Raja, 0; Anandrao, 0; Extras, 6. Total 35.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C. V. G I. P. RAILWAY C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C.

Wagle, 11; Pardeshi, 1; Umrigar, 49; Almrigar, 49; Mr. Shaikh, 69; Parkh (not Shaikh, 69; Parekh (not out), 50; Dongre (not out), 19; Havawala (sent), Gandhi, Havawala jun), Talpade, Desai, did not bat; Extras, 21. Total 220.

G. I. P. RAILWAY C. C.

Shivram, 25; Smith, 30; Kathoke, 10; Vithal not out, 9; Brown, 4; Bustania, 4; Driver, not out, 9; Pereira, Elavia, George, Cooper, did not bat; Extras, 11. Total 102.

Y. M C. A C. C. V H. M'S MINT. C C

The above match was played on Friday and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. the Scores:—

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

A. J. Patterson, 21; N. George, 32; G. A. Gahagan, 24; T. H Pruce, 1; S. F. Pearey, 2; G. Wilson, 0; W. Dickson, 3; F. M. Rockey, 20; E. L. Cauty, 13; L. Carey, 18; R. Oliver, 1. Total 145.

H. M.'S MINT C. C.

Cornfield, 14; Cashinath, 24; Pias, 2; Cummins, 0; Hildreth, 17; Durham, 0; Robinson, 2; Jarnadhan, 8; Tipnis, 0; Pitatle, 0; Dinanath not out, 7. Total 74.

MUNICIPAL C. C. V. PARSEE CYCLISTS.

This match was played on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Municipal C. C. by 81 runs.

Scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

S. A. Shete 9, Kantak 12, Dadarkar 12, D. A. Shete 43, D. R. Bulsara 1, Joshi 7, J. H. Madon 1, K. N. Madon 7, Chowdhari 7, Cabinetmaker 12, Billimoria 1, Extras 16, Total 128.

PARSEE CYCLISTS C. C.

M. C. Kapadia 7, J. Sethna 1, Governor 0, J. Mehta 1, R. D. Gista 0, J. R. Kharas not out 26, B. J. Karani 11, E. J. Baria 1, Mistry 0, E. Kanga 0, D. Shroff 0, Extras 0, Total 47.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL C. C. V THE PAREL ZOROSTRIAN C. C.

The above match was played on Monday at the New High School ground on the Esplanade Maiden, and resulted in a win for the Parel Zoroastrian Cricket Club by two runs. Scores:—

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Sethna B. R. 6, Bulsara T. F. 0, Pavri 6, Bhungara 8, Engineer K. R. (Capt.) 32, Kasam R J. 0, Bharucha M. R. 1, Bulsara P. F. 1, Fatakdawala A. F. 3, Sanjana K. D. 0, Parekh M G. 0, Extras 7, Total 66.

THE PAREL ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

Engineer D. H. 2, Guard C. N. 0, Engineer R. B. 0, Daruvala F. C. 13, Major K. A. 27, Mithaivala D. B. (Capt.) 12, Cooper R. E. 0, Cooper D. C. 2, Master D. R. 0, Keravala Y. S. 9, Daruvala J. S. 0, Extras 10, Total 66.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (4): INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO (1).

Contrary to expectations, last evening's game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Instituto Luso-Indiano, turned out to be full of interest and was not the one-sided affair the score of four goals to one, in favour of the Gymkhana, would lead one to believe. The Instituto-Luso Indianos have come on considerably since their last game and gave a very convincing display. Castell played a great game at back and time again prevented the Gymkhana forwards from scoring. The halves played with greater confidence than they have yet done, J. D'Sa and Pereira being frequently conspicuous for good work. Down moved up into the forward line and the attack was strengthened in consequence. He and Powell were the pick of the forwards, and their dashing play was a source of great anxiety to the Gymkhana backs. Alphonso has improved greatly but is still inclined to be a bit slow in clearing. The Bombay Gymkhana by their victory last evening, have bettered their position in the League Table by two places, and there is likely to be a great struggle for the coveted position this season. The Gymkhana are still four points behind the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Medicals but are a game in hand. Their return matches with the fore-mentioned teams will be looked forward to with a considerable amount of interest. A good understanding exists between Begbie and Stovin at back and they both played well last evening, specially the former. Barrett is at the top of his form this season and is playing an excellent game. Edwards and McBean played their usual dashing game, while Adams' "outting" last week has done him a world of good and he played splendidly on the left extreme. The redoubtable Kilby re-appeared in the ranks of the Gymkhana and was of great service to his side.

As usual the Instituto Luso-Indianos had to take the field with ten men, the eleventh player turning up after a few minutes play had elapsed. During the opening stages of this moiety the Gymkhana forwards continually pressed the Indianos but failed to score, till Powell, who had fallen back to assist in the defence, miskicked in attempting to clear and the ball rolled into his own goal. This mishap livened the Indianos up to a great extent and their forwards tried to rush the Gymkhana goal, but Begbie and Stovin easily repelled their attack. Barrett got possession of the leather within short range of the Indianos' goal, and scored with a hard shot. A combined movement by the Indianos' forwards resulted in Down scoring a clever goal for his side. Before the call of time Barrett succeeded in increasing the Gymkhana lead.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.
Instituto Luso-Indianos' ..... 1 goal.

The Indianos' played a hard game in the second half, in spite of the fact that the Gymkhana were leading by two goals. Powell evading the backs, shot, but the Gymkhana custodian, Jones, saved well. At the other end Simms received a pass and added another goal. Down and Powell got through the Gymkhana defence on two or three occasions but could not put the finishing touches on their efforts. Adams was now prominent for some good play on the wing and was very unfortunate in not scoring on two occasions, the ball striking the cross bar. The ball was in mid-field when the whistle blew.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 4 goals.
Instituto Luso-Indianos' ..... 1 goal.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Jones; backs, Begbie and Stovin; half-backs, Kilby, Barrett and Smith; forwards, Adams, Mackee, Edwards, Simms and McBean.

Inst. Luso-Indianos':—Goal, Alphonso; backs, Rofino and Castell; half-backs, Marshall, J. D'Sa, and Pereira; forwards, Down, P. D'Sa, Powell, D'Alves and D'Souza.

Referee:—Corpl, McGarry.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A	6	5	0	1	20	2	11
Medicals	6	5	0	1	19	3	11
Bombay Gymkhana..	5	3	1	1	19	6	7
Y. M. C. A.	5	2	1	2	5	7	6
6th Devons	7	2	3	2	11	13	6
Inst. Luso-Indiano...	6	1	4	1	3	11	3
Bengal United	5	0	4	1	4	14	1
Lusitanians ...	5	0	4	1	1	26	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bengal United vs. Lusitanians.

SHIPPING.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain S. Andreasen, arrived here yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 14 saloon and 203 deck passengers on board.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, sailed yesterday for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bawean:—The steamer Bawean, 4,149 tons, Captain B. Vansbewen, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Genoa and Canal, with general goods on board.

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

When you call at your tailors for a final fit on of your completed suit you don't want the cutter to exclaim—"My word, it is a good fit, sir!"

You pay for a good fit and naturally expect a good fit, or rather **demand** a good fit, for £. s. d. is on your side.

If your suit is made by S. K. T. he doesn't look surprised when he sees that your suit fits you, he **knows** it will fit you, because there have been years of experience behind the building of that suit, it's not a case of an odd good fit now and again, they are all good fits because they bear the name of SYDNEY K. THOMPSON.

He does not profess to be a marvel, but just what he is paid for, a good European Tailor.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON

THE HIGH GRADE TAILOR,
3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Three years Head Cutter for Messrs. Asquith & Lord and afterwards with Messrs. Leach & Weborny.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) LD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

Telephone. 233 **BOMBAY** Telegrams. 'OILWELLS.'

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN BENZINE

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 1500.
Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6

E. K. PUNCH.

The Ladies' Drink unsurpassed for purity. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. The only safe and reliable drink in Hot Climates.

Rs. 1-6 per bottle.
Can be had from all Stores.

Sole Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.,
Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

CHERRY (Sakura)
BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.
Sold by—
Messrs. A. Fazulbhai & Co. Hinganghat, C. P,
A. H. Naser Ladiwala .. Duncan Road, Bombay,
Abdul Vahed Kumberali Bros. Nagdevi St.
Cooper & Co. .. Abdul Rehman Street.
Shg. Dayabhai Ambalal. . Mandvi, Bombay.
Ebrahim & Co...63, Main Street, Poona.
Sole Agent: **T. HARA,**
P. O. Box "B" 374, Bombay.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Empire, The Dominions—And India?	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegram	7
INDIANS TELEGRAMS	5, 7, 8 & 9
GENERAL NEWS.	
Surgical Progress in War-Time	11
Charge against a Colonel	11
Rights of Neutrals	9
Major as Detectives	10
BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Municipal Corporation	8
Parsi Educational Research	5
BOMBAY CITY AN SUBURBS	5
LAW INTELLIGENCE	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	8 & 9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday August, 17, 1915.

THE EMPIRE, THE DOMINIONS —AND INDIA?

The statement which Mr. Bonar Law had to make during the debate on the Colonial Office Vote on the part which the British Overseas Dominions have played in the war, was extremely gratifying. But the statement which Mr. Steel-Maitland made in reply to the points raised in the debate was even more significant. "It was intended," he said, "to take the responsible Ministers of the Colonies into the confidence of his Majesty's Government with regard to the matters which might arise at the end of the war in the settlement of peace." And he added that a beginning had already been made in this policy by the invitation recently given to Sir Robert Borden to be present at a Cabinet meeting. The war, indeed, has shown that the interests of the self-governing Dominions are almost as intimately involved as those of the Mother Country and that their willingness to play their part in it is not less. "But," as the "Daily News and Leader" says, "whether we look to the splendid response of Canada, Australia and New Zealand and the bravery of their men in the field, or to the devotion which India has shown to our cause, we are equally entitled to feel pride and thankfulness for what has happened." This is a frank statement and it is, so, not merely because of the material value this response and this devotion have implied, but still more because they are the best testimony to the essential justice of British rule. The English people are reaping to-day in every region of the globe,—not only in the valour of the soldiers of the Dominions, but also in the gallantry of the Indians,—the harvest of those liberal ideas of Government (applied in a comparatively very small degree to India) which have been the greatest contribution they have made to the political history of mankind. The Prussian, with his idea of a dominant race imposing by the sword its rule and its customs on other peoples, believed that the British system was built on sand and that it would collapse like a house of cards. The experience of the last twelve months has shown him that liberty is, even on the lowest plane, a better investment than Prussian Imperialism. "Let us take care," says the "Daily News and Leader," "that after the war, we do not forget the lesson ourselves. We shall need to remember it India. . ."

But the decision which the Prime Minister gave expression to that "no useful purpose would be served by attempting to take the ordinary discussion on the East India Revenue Accounts under the present extraordinary circumstances," does not encourage the hope that this lesson will not be soon forgotten. The advantage that is, apparently, being taken of the anomaly which places the payment of the salary of the Secretary of State on the Indian revenues is, indeed, very unfortunate, especially in view of the glowing, though none the less deserved, terms in which Messrs. Bonar Law and Steel-Maitland dilated on the Colonial aspect of the war and of the forecast of the welcome change in the future relations of the Dominions with the Mother Country. This contrast in the treatment of the Colonies and India has, indeed, aroused apprehensions and provoked adverse comment, and it is hardly surprising that it should have done so. If the opportunity had not been taken to assure the Dominions as to the character of the future readjustment, India might, and would gladly, have acquiesed in the decision of the Premier. But denied any official forcast as to the future, India has to be content with the sympathetic views of some of the thinking statemen of the Empire. Thus in a paper on "The Outlook for National Unity," which he read at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir John McCall, the Agent-General for Tasmania, boldly visualised the future as far as India, no less than the Dominions, is concerned:—

For the first time in the history of our widespread Empire men from all parts are taking a share in the war, and one gathers from general conversations that there has been a strongly expressed feeling that the whole Empire should have a say in the making of war as well as the making of peace. How can this union be secured without putting too tight a rein on young democratic Dominions? Moreover, there are certain countries practically within the Empire which do not rank as Dominions, but which, to my mind, should be consulted before any final decision as to Imperial union is decided upon,—I mean India and Egypt. . . My proposal is that a Convention be called together by the King or the Imperial Government at the time of the next Imperial Premiers' Conference, and that those to be invited to attend the Convention should be, in addition to representatives of each important party in the Parliament of this country, the Prime Ministers and Leaders of the Opposition of the Dominions Parliaments, together with two others to be selected by them each from his own party, and a representative from each party in the Senate, the Premiers and Leaders of Opposition in each State and Provincial Parliment, a representative from each Crown Colony who together with such representatives of India and Egypt as may be decided upon by the Indian and Colonial Offices in conjunction with the Council of India and other Councils interested.

Sir Charles Lucas, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, at the Colonial Office, followed this with his suggestions as to the lines on which a Convention should be constituted, which would discuss a constitution for the Empire:—

If you gave two representatives on this Commission to each of the self-governing Dominions and two to India, and had three for the United Kingdom, including the chairman, you would have fifteen. Assuming that a Convention is recommended and called together, its work would be to draft a scheme for a future organisation of the Empire. That scheme would be sent out, and all the legislatures would sit in judgment upon it. This will take time, but that in my opinion is an advantage. This is the biggest job to which we have ever put our hands, and provided that you begin at once, by going slowly, the work will come out better at the end.

Suggestions such as these must arise in minds which are not afraid to face the conditions presented by the fact now universally admitted, which has proved how natural, yet strong and deep, are the foundations on which the union of India with England rests. And these new conditions are bound to be reflected in the future position of this country within the Empire, if British statesmen do not commit the mistake of supposing that, in spite of the liberation which the end of the war will bring to the West, India will be content merely with the opportunity offered to her of contributing her share in the greatest struggle for ideals the world has ever seen. It is, of course, a question for future and very grave consideration in what form this change in the relation of India to England should find expression in a constitutional readjustement. But, in view of the beginning that has already been made in the new relations of intimate confidence and consultation with the Dominions, it is but natural that India should not only expect a measure of confidence to be extended to her, but that she should be anxious to know why responsible Ministers are loth to assure her equally with the Dominions that her aspirations will not be ignored. One would prefer to leave the public discussion of these matters on one side at the present moment and there is every desire to avoid controversy and embarrassment to the Government. But what is to be done when we find the Minister in charge of the interests of the Colonies going out of his way, amidst the plaudits of the public, to announce the new rights and privileges to be enjoyed by the Dominions, as a direct response to their services and loyal devotion to the Mother Country in the war, while the Minister for India is silent as to the part which India is to be allowed to play? In the face of the loquacity of Mr. Bonar Law the silence of Mr. Chamberlain is likely to be given a sinister interpretation in this country. It is incumbent upon the Secretary of State to announce whether India is to be consulted or not, even if he is not prepared to tell us in what form she will be represented in the Imperial Council Chamber.

Notes of the Day.

Holland and Cotton for Germany.

We referred yesterday to the bewildering conflict of testimony as to the quantity of cotton which has been reaching Germany through neutral countries. As to Sweden, we think there can be no doubt. That country has imported cotton since the war far in excess of her normal requirements and there can be no doubt as to its destination. As regards Holland, however, there is some doubt and it is interesting to note the testimony of such an authority as Mr. B. W. Ter Kinle of Enchede, Holland, the representative in that country of the Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. His letter on the subject to a correspondent in England is published in the "Manchester Guardian." He says:—

In the beginning of the war the English have never stopped the ships with cotton for Rotterdam, although they knew that the greater part of this cotton was for transit forwarding to Germany. Since the beginning of March this has changed, and only the ships with cotton consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust Company are allowed to pass, so that not a single bale via Rotterdam in the last couple of months has been sent to Germany, with exception of the cotton stored in Rotterdam for German accounts, and arrived there in the first months of the year.

Not Used for Explosives!

But what is more interesting, and somewhat astounding and difficult to believe, is the writer's assertion, against a vast mass of other testimony, that Germany has not used any of the cotton that has reached her since the war began for the manufacture of explosives. In this connection he writes:—

In the English papers they write that every bale of cotton going to the Central Powers kills twelve Englishman. I don't know if this is true, but what I know for certain is this, that till now not a single bale of cotton in Germany has been used for explosives. This is proved by the fact that all the cotton (Indian and American) confiscated (or stolen) in Antwerp, Lotz, and other places has been sold by auction in Bremen to the German spinners, who have spun it and sold their yarns in the open market.

Germany has been well prepared for the war, and I don't know, but I presume, that they have a big stock of linters, bought perhaps during several succeeding years, so that they don't use the much higher-priced cotton for their explosives. As you will know, the price of linters is about 2d., and it is the shortest stapled stuff, the very best for gun-cotton.

Yarns Not Going to Germany.

Mr. Ter Kinle reconciles his assertion that the yarns imported by Neutrals are not going to Germany with their large excess of imports by the following somewhat complicated statement:—

The fact is that before the war the 25,000,000 spindles, of Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium were working for a large percentage for the small neutral countries, where the weaving industry is much more developed than the spinning trade. In my country, for instance, the import of yarn from the Central Powers and Belgium during the first months of 1914 was about 5,400,000 kilo (12,000,000lb. English). Not only are spinning mills in our country working short time through want of cotton, but also several weaving firms have stopped or are running short time, not getting a sufficient quantity of yarn for their looms. As trade is very good, the spinners especially cannot satisfy the demand from the weavers, and you will understand that it is not in their interest to sell their raw material and stop their mills, if ever that was possible. This is not the case, because, as I told you before, the export of cotton and also of yarns and waste is prohibited by the Government.

The German Government Decree.

What has a very important bearing on the subject, however, is the German Government decree prohibiting the manufacture of various classes of cotton goods from August 1, which has naturally caused a considerable upset in the German cotton trade. The War Ministry, it seems, have received a large number of applications from manufacturers for a relaxation of the regulations in particular cases and a report now issued by in War Raw Material Department states that it has been decided to modify the rules so far as this can be done without detriment to the main object, which is to ensure cotton supplies for all really necessary purposes, even if the war should be of long duration. Mills which were affected by the original prohibition order will now be allowed to use, without reference to the class of goods produced—

(a) Yarn which can be shown to have been in their possession before the publication of the original prohibition decree, or which was being treated (doubled, dyed, or printed) on commission by other firms.

(b) Yarn which was purchased before the publication of the decree, and was ready for delivery by the seller on or before the 12th inst.

(c) Manufacturers who also spin can use yarn spun by themselves, provided it was produced not later than the 12th inst.

All particulars with regard to stocks, contracts, &c., most be sent to the Woven Goods Registry Office, War Raw Material Department, by firms wishing to take advantage of the above exceptions, before August 1. The books of the firms must be open to Government examination, and the works can be visited any time by special Government inspectors. Heavy penalties are attached to the giving of false information. All this does not help us to believe that the German Government is not interested, in a military sense, in the imports of cotton.

Education of Women.

Mangaldas House has been the scene of many a notable gathering, but that which met on Sunday evening to congratulate those lady students who were successful in the last University examinations was unique in many respects,—especially in that it served to mark the progress made, or rather to be made, in the higher education of women in this Presidency. We showed in an article on the subject the other day how lamentable is the state of this education in this Presidency as in other parts of the country. Sir Narayen, quoting the number of successful ladies, admitted that they were not such as to make us very proud of the progress of female education, but he thought that there was no occasion to be disappointed at the situation. Certainly disappointment is unavailing, but it behoves us to see that no active efforts are spared to secure better and really satisfactory results in the immediate future. The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association makes its existence known to the public on rare occasions during the year by organising one or two functions like the one arranged last evening. Education of girls is at the root of the principal items of social reform in India. Here is a direction in which surely the Association could make more strenuous efforts and bring about some tangible results by, among other things, doing something to remove the great drawback referred to by one of the lady speakers of want of hostels for lady students coming from the moffusil to study in centres like Bombay and Poona.

Date Sugar Industry.

A correspondent writes:—You may be interested to notice, in your very useful columns, an important demonstration held for several years past of date sugar manufacture as a branch of lucrative cottage industries in a date forest village in the Malwa tract of the Indore territory. Date forests of natural and vigorous growth preponderate in many districts in Central India and in the Central Provinces. There are some millions of useful date trees in the districts of Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal, Bagli, Jaorah etc., in Central India; while many villages in the districts of Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and of Basar are replete with date forest lines. It is being demonstrated that one agricultural tenant can raise all his customary crops; and, by taking up a circle of about 200 date trees in or about his holdings, he can produce over two tons of crude date sugar yielding at least one ton of pure sugar worth Rs. 300 nearly. The price of sugar is gone up very high,—being double the rate that prevailed up to a year ago. In the districts of East Bengal, the peasant classes owning lands and date trees in their holding,—customarily planted, grown, and cultivated by them for several generations past,—are exceptionally prosperous, because they follow ordinary agriculture and the date sugar industry, side by side.

What Might be Done.

This is being demonstrated, adds our correspondent, and it is intended to make more extensive demonstrations to achieve the same measure of success for the benefit of the very poor and backward populations in these provinces. To be able to extend operations elsewhere it is necessary that the Durbars of Central India, and the Agricultural Department should come forward liberally to support the movement; and this they would be able successfully to do by directing a full local enquiry as to how the prosperous date palm industry is being maintained and carried on in the districts of East Bengal. Competent observers and careful learners pick up the knowledge of the simple tapping art in one or two Winter seasons in the districts of Jessore, Khulna and Nadia in Bengal. This is a matter of not very heavy cost or expense on the part of the Indian States and Governments in these two provinces. If that were provided parties of spare tappers from the aforesaid congested Bengal districts could be imported to initiate the very paying date sugar industry in these parts, where identical conditions and facilities for the industry widely prevail.

Superior Properties of Date Sugar.

It has been reported to the Government of India by the Agricultural experts of Pusa that the raw date sugar is richer in saccharine than it is in moist Bengal. That the natural and wild date trees in these provinces do yield abundant juice, year after year, without any detriment to their health and growth, has been demonstrated by sustained demonstrations held in several villages in both these provinces for the last fifteen or sixteen years. No argument is necessary to show that under conditions of protection, cultivation and occasional irrigation during the dry months of the year, the existing trees in the villages will yield larger outturns of juice; and that, if it costs hard toil and heavy expenses for twelve months to raise a crop of cane for its saccharine juice after crushing, there is absolutely no reason why a fraction of that labour and expense should not be bestowed on date plantations which have gained ascendency over cane cultivation in the Bengal districts named above. Cane and date are both sugar producing agents. The race of competition between them has been fought out in Bengal and official reports have said that cane has in most places vacated the fields for dates of perennial supply of the same kind of sweet juice.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

BOMBAY PROGRESS REPORT.

A fortnight ago a brief summary was published of the recent work done by the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. In concluding it, reference was made to the continuous demands made upon the Branch which grew larger with the progress of the War. The resume given below indicates the nature and extent of these demands; with the active support of workers of all communities every request for assistance was promptly met.

The extra 2,000 shirts asked for by General Sir George Younghusband, Resident of Aden, which were mentioned in the last progress report, were packed and despatched four days after the request was received. These were all made by the Voluntary workers and did not cost the Fund any thing beyond the expense of material.

The Lady Hardinge War Hospital has been supplied with 300 cotton pyjama suits, and 12 pyjama coats. The Colaba Hospital has received 11 flannel taped pyjama suits for wounded, and 24 kit bags of warm clothing for convalescents proceeding to England. The hospitalship Takada was given 24 cotton pyjama suits, 96 khaki shirts, 50 pairs of cotton socks, 72 spine pads, 100 small cushions for wounded, 12 dozen handkerchiefs, 6 combs, 6 hair brushes, 12 tooth brushes, 72 dusters, 50 pairs of canvas shoes, 12 games for British soldiers, 16 games for Indian soldiers, and 9 cases containing cheroots, cigarettes, bidies, cakes, cheese, biscuits, betelnuts, condiments, spices, sweets, tobacco, playing cards, matches, and 350 palm leaf fans.

The St. John Ambulance Association received 12 tray cloths to make up the number required for the new Hospital at Dehra Dhun. One hundred and ninety-two kit bags for British soldiers and 1,300 khaki shirts have been sent to the Persian Gulf.

The Convalescent Barracks at Colaba has received the following: 48 cotton pyjama suits, 260 khaki shirts, 36 webbing and elastic belts, 6 bottles of ink, 24 pens, 4 boxes of Halma, 4 reams of note paper, and envelopes, 12 sheets of blotting paper, 2 dozen and 5 razors, 3 dozen tooth brushes, 6 dozen cakes of soap, 300 cotton vests, 160 pairs of socks, 24 pairs of canvas shoes, a box of books and magazines, cigarettes and tobacco.

The box of cheroots and cigarettes, and 1600 plantains and a box of books were supplied to Territorials passing through Bombay, for the use on the train journey.

One Officer, 5 non-commissioned Officers, and 35 men of the Devon Regiment were provided with kit bags and mosquito nets.

Forty kit bags were furnished to men proceeding on active service.

During the latter half of July and the beginning of August the Branch was very busy with work for the new Officers' Wards in the Colaba Hospital. This work is nearly complete and a full account will be given in the next Progress Report, with an acknowledgement of the handsome gifts of furniture presented for this purpose.

The hospitals in Bombay have been regularly visited, and "comforts" of every description provided for the patients according to their needs.

Comforts have been put on board every transport leaving Bombay, and have been sent weekly to the Persian Gulf and monthly to East Africa.

The Anniversary Meeting of the inauguration of this work is to be held at the Town Hall on Saturday August 21st: at 5-15 p.m. His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside, and all the speakers are "Women of the Bombay Presidency" with the exception of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the celebrated Indian poetess. Special purdah arrangements will be made. All are invited to attend.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla in the middle of October to pay a visit to Sir James Meston at Naini Tal. After going to Dehra Dun his Excellency will arrive at Delhi early in November. His Excellency's other engagements include a visit to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner in the latter part of November, the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal and a visit to the Lieuteanant-Governor at Lahore.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., and Maharaj Narayan Singh, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as the guests of his Excellency the Viceroy.

As at present arranged his Excellency the Governor of Madras, will leave Ootacamund on the 18th October for Mysore on a visit to his Highness the Mharaja. The dates of his Excellency's next tour have not been settled.

The Behar Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting on Sunday decided to send in Sir S. P. Sinha's name for the Presidentship of the coming session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay.

The Hon. Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Ex-President of the Indian National Congress is lying ill at Almora. Sir James Meston paid a visit to him on Saturday last.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

RESIGNATION IMMINENT

NEW BATTLE IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON THE CADORE FRONT.

It is reported from Amsterdam on good authority that the relations between the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor are less cordial than formerly. It is added that the resignation of Dr. Hollweg is imminent and that his successor will be General von Bissing, ex-Governor of Belgium.

The British Ambassador at Petrograd has published a statement, that the attack on the Dardanelles was instituted to relieve the pressure on Russia in the Caucasus.

The "Novoe Vremya," the leading Russian newspaper, pays a tribute to the priceless services of the British Fleet. It glowingly praises the British creation of an enormous army and points out the danger of a premature move on the Western Front.

A new battle is developing in the Baltic Provinces, but the situation round Riga is unchanged. The Germans are making a great effort to check the Russian offensive. The Russians again repulsed four attacks against the western positions o Kovno.

There hs been a furious battle on the Cador frontier in which the Austrians weredefeated with heavy losses after a sere struggle. The wonderful marksmanship of the Italian guns is comented upon.

MDICAL STAFF OF THE MADRAS.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

he appointment of Col. G. G. Giffard as Assistant Director of Medical Service, Poona Divisional Area, has reduced the senior medical staff of the Hospital Ship Madras to three officers, Major Symons, I.M.S., Major Bradford, I.M.S., and Captain Scott, I.M.S.

Mr. T. Krishna Menon who from the very beginning has been serving on the Madras as Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Bacteriological Department, has on the strong recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer been promoted for the duration of his service on the Madras to a temporary Lieutenancy.

Captain Wright, I.M.S., who recently held the appointment of Assistant Director at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, has now been appointed to the medical staff of the Madras. Major Symons takes the place of Col. Giffard as the Senior Medical Officer of the ship.

Steady progress is being made by the promoters of the Sind Aeroplane Fund and already half the sum required for an aeroplane, is subscribed or promised.

The Karachi Electric Corporation has resolved to raise an additional capital of one lakh for the extension of the mains locally.

VON HOLLWEG'S RESIGNATION IMMINENT.

DIFFERENCES WITH THE KAISER.

QUARRELS IN KAISER'S CAMP.

CHANCELLOR'S RESIGNATION IMMINENT.

VON BISSING MENTIONED AS SUCCESSOR

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.

According to information from a good source the relations between the Kaiser and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, are less cordial than formerly.

It is said that the resignation of Dr. Hollweg is imminent, and that his successor will be General von Bissing, ex-Governor of Belgium.

Some circles in Berlin regard General von Bissing as the strong man with an iron hand, who will be of inestimable value to Germany when peace negotiations are opened.

ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS.

BOMBARDMENT BY ALLIES' AEROPLANES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.

There have been particularly violent artillery engagements at Souchez and Beau Sejour and in Lorraine.

Nineteen aeroplanes bombarded the German post and depot in the Valley of Spada. All returned safely.

FRANCE'S CROP STATISTICS.

A REASSURING REPORT.

PARIS, Aug. 15.

Crop statistics are very reassuring. The crop of 1915 has been gathered in less time than that of 1913, notwithstanding the lack of agricultural labour. There are indications that the wheat yield will be up to the average. Oats are abundant.

TORPEDOING OF THE INDIA.

A PROTEST FROM NORWAY.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables, London August 14:—

Norway has protested to Germany against the torpedoing of the auxiliary cruiser India in Norwegian territorial waters.

REPORTED LOST IN THE INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The following are reported as having been lost in the auxiliary cruiser India:—

Acting-Lieutenant Sydney Clark, Acting-Lieutenant Robert Nelson, Sub-Lieutenant Andrew Dickson, Midshipman Percival Potter, Midshipman George Wood, Chief Engineer Edwin Bothell, Assistant Engineer Samuel Trounson, Assistant Engineer Roy Thackara, Assistant Paymaster Herbert Jones, Warrant Telegraphist Frederick Lovett. All were members of the Royal Naval Reserve.

A PASSIONATE EFFORT.

HYMN OF HATE" AUTHOR'S REMORSE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13.

Ernst Lissauer, author of the famous "Hymn of Hate," is apparently becoming ashamed of his work. He writes to the "Berliner Tageblatt" agreeing that the song is not intended for the young and says that he has often deprecated its publication in schoolbooks.

The song was, he says, written in the passionate impulse of the first weeks of the war under the impression of the British declaration of war. He foresaw neither the success of the song nor the present attacks upon it.

The song is a political poem not against individual Englishmen, but against England. "My feelings are against English will, which threatens to destroy Germany. Whether they can stand in the presence of cool consideration and practical politics is another question."

THE ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES.

WHY THE OPERATIONS WERE INSTITUTED.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.

An excellent effect has been produced by the publication by the British Ambassador of a statement showing the extent of British naval and military participation in the war.

The Ambassador states that when Turkey declared war Russia asked Great Britain to divert a portion of the Turks from the Caucasus by a counter-demonstration at another point, hence the operations in the Dardanelles.

The "Novoe Vremya" pays a tribute to the priceless services of the British fleet, including the keeping open of the port of Archangel. It glowingly praises the British creation of an enormous army and the gallantry of the British troops, and points out the danger of a premature move on the western front.

SITUATION IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

A NEW BATTLE DEVELOPING.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A new battle is developing in the Baltic Provinces, but the situation around Riga is unchanged. General Hindenburg's armies in the Dwinsk region, however, are making a great effort to check the Russian offensive.

The Russians again repulsed four German attacks against the western positions of Kovno. The fierce artillery duel has been incessant. The Germans claim that they have taken the "fortified forest" at Kovno, but as they claim only 350 prisoners they cannot have gained much of a success.

The Germans claim to have stormed the advanced position northward of Novo Georgievsk. A Russian communiqué refers to this affair as a skirmish.

Prince Leopold's armies are creeping nearer the Bug and meeting with obstinate resistance around Siedletz and Lukow. The Russians are taking up the Brest-Litovsk positions unimpeded and covered by strong rearguards.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN DVINSK DISTRICT.

PERSISTENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.

The communiqué says there is no change in the Riga region, but more severe fighting in the Dvinsk district. Persistent German attacks between the Narew and Bug were repulsed.

The Russians checked Austro-German attacks on the railways between Siedlitz and Lukow, taking 800 prisoners. Attacks on the Novo Georgievsk fortress were generally repulsed.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," criticising the manifestoes of Austrian Polish organisations regarding the future of Poland, says it must be recognised at Cracow and Vienna that the settlement of Poland will be decided in accordance with the defensive requirements of Germany and Austria.

The Poles must not forget that it was the German Army which liberated Poland.

AMERICAN APPEAL TO MEXICO.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASKED FOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The appeal to Mexico by the Latin American Conference has been published without any intimation as to armed intervention.

It calls on the Mexican leaders to meet somewhere in Mexico or on neutral ground to 'adopt the first steps necessary for the constitutional reconstruction of the country.'

FIGHTING IN THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH LAND IN SUVLA BAY.

GERMAN MUNITIONS FACTORY DESTROYED.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

PARIS, Aug. 14.

An official communiqué regarding the recent fighting in the Dardanelles, mentions that the British successfully landed in Suvla Bay.

The communiqué also says that a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed a German munitions factory near Jaffa.

Notice of the bombardment was given, so that the neighbourhood might be evacuated. None of the adjoining houses was damaged.

TURKS LOSING THEIR MORALE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables, London August 14:—

Reuter's Cairo correspondent quotes a statement of a staff officer from Gallipoli that the Turks are losing their morale There is nothing like the same difficulty in taking their trenches as there was at the beginning of the campaign. Turkish orders found show that all kinds of trials are used to force the men to advance.

SUPPOSED ERMAN REPRISALS IN AMERICA.

ACCIDENTS BEING COMMENTED UPON

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables, London August 14:—

Reuter's New York correspondent says that the papers are commenting on the almost daily accidents befalling the firms and persons working for the Allies. A bomb exploded under the bed of a man who fulfilled a large saddlery contract, a train carrying explosives to New York left the rails, a fire occurred on the battleship Oklahoma and an explosion at the Westinghouse Shrapnel Works.

The "Evening Post" of New York points out that the arguments used to justify the Lusitania massacre are equally applicable to the murder of the munition workers and the disablement of the American warships.

PUNJAB DACOITY TRIALS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The following are the results of the trials of dacoity cases which occurred during the recent disturbances in the south-west Punjab obtained up to and including the week ending the 31st July 1915:—

Of the 4,185 persons sent for trial 785 have been convicted and 3,307 acquitted or discharged while the remainder 93 are still under trial.

These figures include those tried both by special tribunals and by the courts of Magistrate and under the Frontier Crimes Regulations in the Leiah Tahsil of the Muzaffagarh district.

The sentences inflicted in cases of conviction were as follows:—

12 of 15 years' transportation, 1 of 12 years' rigorous imprisonment, 9 of 10 years' transportation, 52 of 7 years' transportation, 202 of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, 43 of 6 years' rigorous imprisonment, 252 of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, 1 of 4½ years' rigorous imprisonment, 39 of 4 years' rigorous imprisonment, 7 of 4 years' transportation, 84 of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, 1 of 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment, 50 of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, 9 of 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment, 5 of 1 years' rigorous imprisonment and 18 of 6 months' or less.

SHIP ENGINEER'S RESOURCE.

BOARD OF TRADE PRESENTATION.

In recognition of his courage, resolution, and skill in restoring the machinery of the steamer Southport, when it had been disabled by Germans, thus enabling her to escape, Mr. Harold J. W. Cox, chief engineman was, at the Cardiff Board of Trade office on July 21 presented with a piece of plate from the Government. At Kusiae, Caroline Islands, in August last, the Southport was stopped by the German corvette Geier, which took some of her coal and left her, apparently disabled, intending to return for the remainder. By ingenious devices the engines were restored to activity sufficient to enable the steamer to reach Brisbane.

THE CADORE FRONT.

ENEMY DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

WONDERFUL MARKSMANSHIP OF ITALIAN GUNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Aug. 15.

There has been a furious battle on the Cadore frontier. The enemy in the Montepiana zone concentrated their batteries and attempted to attack in force with the object of regaining the ground they had lost. Eventually after a very violent struggle the enemy were driven back with heavy losses.

The communiqué records the wonderful marksmanship of the Italian guns and the methodical destruction of the Austrian works and entrenchments. One magnificent feat was performed when direct hits were secured on a hostile battery skilfully hidden in caves.

ARMOURED TRAIN ATTACK BY ENEMY.

SUCCESSFULLY REPULSED.

ROME, Aug. 16.

The communiqué says the enemy's armoured trains attacked the railway station at Serravalle, in the valley of Adige, and the Italian positions south-east of Monfalcone. The enemy were repulsed.

The Italians advanced considerably in the valley of Sixten and in Plezzo and the Montenero districts.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

WARNING TO EXPORTERS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, August 16.

The attention of all manufacturers and traders engaged in export business is drawn to the following notice issued by the Board of Trade:—

The Board of Trade direct the particular attention of all manufacturers and traders concerned in export trade to the need for scrupulous care in the transaction of their business abroad. The Government's reprisal policy formally announced by an order in Council, of March 11th, 1915, is directed to supress all enemy trade whether import or export. The main difficulty in making this policy thoroughly effective arises from the fact that some traders in some neutral countries are making themselves agents for the supply of goods to enemy countries. British firms engaged in foreign trade therefore must have regard to these circumstances, and survey with great caution every opening for business which is offered them by neutral importers or exporters. Especial care should be taken in opening new accounts in neutral countries and in relation to any orders or enquiries of an abnormal character. In any case of doubt as to the bona fides of particular consignees, business should be suspended pending reference to the Board of Trade. It is inadvisible that any new accounts should be opened by any British trader in neutral countries during the war without the fullest enquiries as to the character of the business proposed to him. The Board feel sure that they can rely upon the cordial co-operation of all firms engaged in foreign business to secure the successful working of the reprisal policy. It must be added that the proclamations relating to trading with the enemy cover indirect trading with the enemy through neutral agents and that carelessness in transacting neutral business may involve traders in the severe penalties attaching to trading with the enemy.

SUIT AGAINST DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Imam an application was made on behalf of Mr. N. Sircar, barrister of the Calcutta High Court, in a suit brought by him against Mr. Rankin, Chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality who declared Mr. Sarkar's house called "Stepaside" unfit for human habitation.

The suit was for setting aside that order.

The plaintiff's application was to fix the date of hearing and for permission to occupy the house pending the hearing of the suit.

The court intimated that the suit would be heard after the long vacation. As regards the second prayer the court passed a consent order allowing the plaintiff to occupy the house at his own risk.

FORCED MARCH OT WINDHOEK.

GENERAL BOTHA'S WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT.

OFFICER'S VIVID STORY.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a letter from a lieutenant who served in Botha's force, in which he describes the forced marches from Swakopmund to Windhoek. He details the terrible conditions of heat and lack of water, and the heavy sands through which they passed. To indicate the length of the convoy he states that, starting last and riding at a good pace, it took him four and a half hours to catch up the head.

On the way from Reit (he writes) we appeared to be getting into dangerous country, as there were strict orders about smoking and vague rumours of "mines" ahead. After a few hours we descended into a river-bed, where we were met by a single horseman, who kept repeating, "Keep well into the bank; mines." We began to ascend a range of low mountains or high hills—the most awful place I ever saw. The moon was nearly at the full, which made the effect all the more ghastly. A cold, glittering deathliness—not a sign of vegetation or life in any form. Just as if a hot blast had passed over it, or as one man described it, "hell with the fire put out." We found a farmhouse and a well (said to be poisoned with disease germs) and a dry river. Things were looking pretty bad until it was discovered that by digging in the river-bed water could be found at a couple of feet.

WATER.

Hundreds of men and hundreds of horses, gun mules, transport mules, &c. scrambled over rocks down to the sands, where we scraped holes and filled nosebags for the poor brutes to drink. It was hard work with only our hands and a pannikin, but one was repaid to see the enjoyment of the poor creatures.

In the meantime it appears the scouts had discovered, some five miles off, a farm with a large dam, so we saddled up again and rode on, arriving there soon after dark. We found the whole brigade was concentrated here, and our particular camping-ground was allotted to us some miles to the north. We were just turning in at about 10 p.m. when a sergeant-major came round with the order, "Everyone to be saddled up by quarter to twelve." A patrol of Germans were at a farm 15 miles away, and we had to round them up. At twelve we were in the saddle and rode back to the farmhouse, where we found the rest of the brigade riding up in all directions to take their places. (Incidentally it was discovered next day that it was mined all round, and how our people escaped is still a marvel.)

HALLUCINATIONS.

For the first few miles the pace was easy, with an occasional halt but no off-saddle. The pace then quickened, and the fifteen miles seemed to be getting very long. Hour after hour passed and the fatigue began to tell. You must remember that we had only had scraps of sleep for three nights and three days. I began to get light-headed. The sky seemed to become a straight wall in front of us, and the effect of the moonlight through the dust made me imagine I saw great palaces and churches, with the stars as little windows. Then I would pull myself together and look at the men riding in front, and they would turn into funny old giantesses dancing in the moonlight. (I learned afterwards that everyone suffered from these hallucinations.) There was no check, now. We galloped on and on mile after mile, over stones and under drooping branches, just leaving it to the horse. Those splendid horses!

Just as early dawn broke we reached the top of a ridge, where a general halt was made. I found we were looking down on to a river bed with big willow-like trees in it. That is all I remember, as I was dying for want of sleep. I know the commandos began to move off in different directions, heard a solitary shot fired, and then we moved down through the river bed. We were on the outskirts of a little town—Otjambymque.

THE "SCRAP."

A few minutes after we slackened pace, and I heard the order, "Load magazines." All at once there was a regular fusillade of rifle and machine-gun fire. I had no idea they were firing at us, as I was too finished to think or care for anything but "sleep." The next thing I remember was being in the river-bed with all the others. I don't know how they didn't hit us, as there were several very close shaves. B squadron, who followed us just behind, "caught it" losing four killed and one wounded. The whole little scrap lasted ever half-an-hour. We rode back into the town, but we were all dead beat.

In that last night's ride we covered from 32 to 35 miles between 12-30 p.m. and 6 a.m., most of the way at a gallop through thick bush, clouds of dust, and rough ground, after having already had three days and nights of perpetual going. Very few fell out comparatively, and how the horses stood it was a marvel, as they had little or no food and not much water. They had some hard rides in the rebellion, but they tell me nothing to this. The indefatigable W—— arrived with the whole of the transport the following day, which they say creates a record for moving an army.

The real work was done when we cut the line at Wilhelmstal the next day, and it was comparatively easy going from there to Windhoek.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WIDENING THE ELECTIVE BASIS.

DR. SUKHIA'S PROPOSITION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

The whole of last evening's sitting of the Municipal Corporation was devoted to a consideration of Dr. Sukhia's proposition dealing with more liberal franchise for the ratepayers. The matter was ultimately referred to the Committee which is now considering the question of amendment of the constitution of the Corporation.

After a long absence, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta attended the meeting and was warmly welcomed by the whole body of members.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held last evening in the Council Hall under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. C. Sethna, President of the body.

The whole of the sitting was taken up by the lengthy speech of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in support of the following proposition which he had moved at the last sitting:—

"That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that it is high time that their constitution should be modified on a greater liberal basis of election by the ratepayers, who contribute no less than 65 per cent. of the annual income of the Municipality, and by the University graduates than hitherto.

"That the President be asked to send in a respectful representation to Government accordingly, pointing out the desirability of such a modification and, if necessary, of reducing the number of those elected by the Justices of the Peace and appointed by Government and requesting them to take early legislative measures for the purpose."

Dr. Sukhia observed that the Corporators would be glad to hear that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was likely to attend the meeting that afternoon. He (the speaker) hoped he in his endeavour to secure a greater franchise for the ratepayers he would receive the support of experienced members of the Corporation like Sir Pherozeshah, Mr. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra and others. This subject was one which required not only careful consideration at the hands of all, but their real sympathy with the claims of those who deserved it, he meant the house-owners of the city. He had been told by some that the "ratepayers" should include the occupiers of houses who paid rents. But it was impossible to include the tenants among the "ratepayers" for this purpose.

Dr. Sukhia, continuing, explained the difference between local self-government and centralized government. The importance of local self-government was, he said, more evident nowadays than before. Several Corporators laboured under the mistaken idea that the Government nominees could best show their loyalty by not going against the wish of Government officials and that they should vote with Government officials in every matter. Those who thought so did not understand the principle on which free institutions were based. An eminent authority had wisely said that he who hesitated to take an active part in the affairs of his district showed himself "ly unworthy to enjoy the benefits which national unity yielded and he might be said to have neglected the discharge of his duty to himself, his country and his God.

ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE IN THE MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

The Municipal administration of the City of Bombay on the elective system proper dated from 1872. When the Bill of 1872 was on the anvil of the Legislative Council, the then Advocate-General said that it appeared to him that a very small share of representation had been given to persons who were most interested in seeing municipal funds well administered and to those who paid the rates and taxes. The Select Committee then made very desirable alterations. In the Bill it was proposed that there should be 80 members of the Corporation, out of whom 64 were to be Justices of the Peace, 8 Government nominees and 8 representatives of the ratepayers. Mr. Naylor who was in charge of the Bill declared that after due consideration the Select Commitee had made necessary alterations and out of the total number of 64 seats it had allotted 32 to the representatives of the ratepayers. 10 to Government nominees and 16 to the Justices of the Peace. In 1878 the Municipal Act was altered, but the constitution of the Corporation remained almost the same. In 1882 the memorable Resolution of the Government of India under the Viceroyalty of the most liberal-hearted and noble minded statesman, Lord Ripon, was issued. In that Resolution the Viceroy distinctly stated that in the interest of the country it was desirable that the principle of Local Self-Government on the elective system should be enlarged. The Viceroy in that Resolution further stated that it had been alleged that the people of the country were entirely indifferent to Local Self-Government and that they took but little interest in public matters, but the Governor-General-in-Council did not attach much value to that theory. It was further stated in that Resolution that the people themselves should be induced to undertake the management of their own affairs and to create and develop their capacity for self-help, and that in no case, in an urban Municipality should the official members be more than one-third of the whole number and that the members of the boards should be chosen by election wherever practicable.

J. P.'S PRACTICALLY GOVERNMENT NOMINEES.

Dr. Sukhia, continuing, said that if they considered the present constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation they would find that those elected by the Justices were practically Government nominees as the Justices were appointed by Government He therefore urged that they should not form more than one-third of the whole body. This was what was suggested in the Government Resolution of 1882. Since then, however, the Municipal administration of the country had progressed by leaps and bounds and the elective principle should be extended more especially in the case of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Dr. Sukhia asserted that the system of election by the Justices of the Peace had failed to stand the test of time. It was the representatives of the Justices who brought the Corporation some years ago to the verge of insolvency. But the redeeming feature of the constitution of the then Corporation was the presence of sturdy independent European element. It was those Europeans who were among those to foresee the state to which the finances of the Corporation were coming and to cry out against it. He deplored the absence of European members of the type of Forbes Adams and others from the present Corporation.

At this stage of Dr. Sukhia's speech, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta entered the Council Hall and was warmly welcomed by the brother Corporators amid general cheering.

THE INCREASED POPULATION.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia cited the opinions of Government officials sent to the Bombay Government in 1882, to show that they stood for progress on real elective lines. The present Act of 1888 came in force as a sequel to Lord Ripon's scheme of Local Self-Government. The Bombay Corporation then submitted their views on the subject and the Committee appointed by them said *inter alia* that, having regard to the increased population, the number of members of the Corporation should be increased from 62 to 72, out of which 36 should be elected by ratepayers, 2 by the Fellows of the University, 2 by the Chamber of Commerce, 8 to be appointed by Government and 24 to be elected by Justices. Thus the seats were alloted at the rate of one per each 10,000 of the population of Bombay. On the same ground, Dr. Sukhia urged that as the population of Bombay had increased to 984,985 the seats should not now be less than 98 or 100. At present the number of seats was 72, but looking to the increase in the number of population, the number of seats should be increased and the additional 28 seats should be given to the representatives of the ratepayers. However, if the Government were at all disinclined to increase the number of Councillors, then he would suggest a curtailment of the number of seats now occupied by the representatives of the Justices of the Peace and Government nominees. At least half the number of these seats should be reduced and the ratepayers' representation proportionately enhanced, for the simple reason that those who paid the piper should have the tune. The ratepayers paid nearly 70 per cent. of the annual income of the Municipality, while the Justices as such did not pay a pie to the Municipal funds. Besides, when the Act of 1888 came in force, there were only 6,768 ratepayers, including 472 graduates. The number had now increased to 9,503 ratepayers, including 1,358 graduates. The increase had thus been nearly of 50 per cent. Since the undesirable formation of what was known as the Caucus, they knew how the election by Justices was done. The Justices were nothing else but Government nominees in another sense. Taking into consideration that the number of Justices was 593 and the number of ratepayers 9,503, for every seat alloted to the Justices no less than 18 seats should be fairly and justly allotted to the ratepayers. The Bombay Corporation had shown themselves quite worthy of their task entrusted to them, and the Government of India themselves had given distinct hopes that Local Self-Government would be worked in the direction of developing the electiive principle. It was necessary that the ratepayers should be given a wider franchise than hitherto, for the reason that they were capable of exercising their rights but also because they were educated in greater numbers than before. The ratepayers paid nearly Rs. 70 lakhs at present, while they used to pay only Rs. 27 lakhs in 1888 in the shape of property taxes.

RECENT RESOLUTION.

In conclusion, Dr. Sukhia referred to the recent Resolution of the Government of India, issued on the 28th April last, in which, he said, they acknowledged unhesitatingly the substantial progress made by municipal bodies in the country and declared that the general policy about Local Self-Government should be one of further progress and Municipal bodies should have a substantial elected majority of members. Likewise, the Bombay Government in their Resolution of 28th June last had admitted that Municipal bodies had given gratifying proofs of the success of the policy of six years ago of the granting to them of a larger measure of autonomy and popular representation than they had previously enjoyed. If this was the case with regard to the mofussil Municipalities, how much stronger should be the claim of the Bombay Corporation to a larger popular frachise, a Corporation that was considered the model in the whole of India? Even Karachi had been recently granted an extended franchise on the elective basis and he (Dr. Sukhia) urged that the number of members of the Bombay Corporation should be increased and the increased representation given to the ratepayers.

At the conclusion of Dr. Sukhia's speech, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta drew Dr. Sukhia's attention to the fact that they had already appointed a Committee to consider the question of the amendment of the constitution of the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia said his proposition was not a redundant proposition, differing as it did materially from the previous propositions on the subject of modification of the constitution.

Mr. Khimji H. Meishrie seconded the proposition.

Mr. R. Currimbhoy Ebrahim observed that the Corporation should await the report of the Committee they had already appointed to consider the amendment of the constitution.

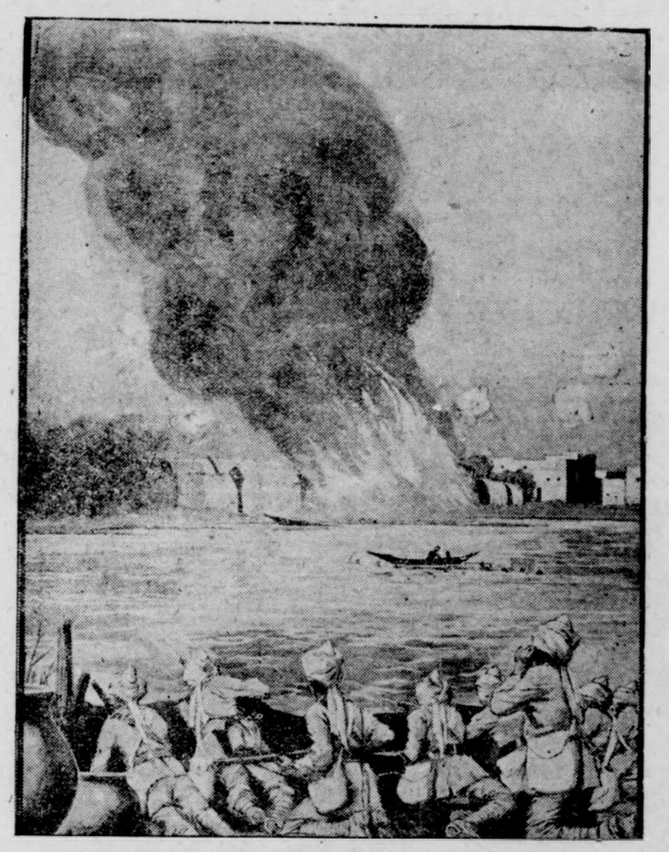
He moved an amendment that the subject matter of Dr. Sukhia's proposition should be referred to the Committee.

Dr. S. S. Battliwala seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia, replying to the debate, hoped the Corporation would not send his proposition to the Committee.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was next carried as a substantive proposition. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

CLEARING THE WAY IN MESOPOTAMIA.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

How an Arab stronghold was taken by the Indian Troops.

During the advance in Mesopotamia several tribes assisted the Turks, the most notorious being the Beni Turuf Arabs, who committed acts of treachery and murdered some of our wounded. Their stronghold was destroyed after a couple of days' bombardment, during which Subadar-Major and his party swam the Kharake River, and, seizing the only undamaged enemy's boat, brought it across the stream. Our troops were then ferried across, and in the face of a galling fire carried the fort, killing or capturing all the garrison.

RAM MOHUN LIBRARY.

ORGANISATION OF LECTURES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Dr. J. C. Bose, President of the Ram Mohun Library, has organised with the help of the Committee a scheme for extending the educational function of the institution.

In the next autumn there will be four Saturday evening lectures every month illustrated by experiments or lantern demonstrations. The programme will consist of (1) lectures on science; (2) lectures on literature, travel and history; (3) lectures on philosophical, economical and sociological subjects and (4) popular lectures and entertainments for working men. The full programme for the next term will be published shortly.

Dr. J. C. Bose himself has undertaken to give a lecture "On the History of a Discovery" early in November.

An interesting series of lectures and conferences on industrial developments are being organised and addresses are expected from gentlemen who have made the subject their special study either in India or in foreign countries.

MARWAR BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

SIX ANNAS IN RUPEE FOR CREDITORS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

Messrs. Meugens and Dignasse, liquidators, Marwar Bank, Lahore, announce today that they will pay the first dividend to the creditors at the rate of six annas in the rupee in September next.

ITALIAN SOLDIER WRITES HIS WILL IN BLOOD

A report has been received at Brescia of what must certainly be one of the most remarkable wills ever drawn up. A soldier named Giuseppe Emanuelli, of Pavia, undertook the daring task of effecting a reconnaissance of the enemy's trenches at Riva. He was discovered by the Austrians, and a hail of bullets laid him low. When it was possible to rescue his body it was found that while bleeding to death he had summed up sufficient strength to remove his coat,, spread it on a rock, and write with a stick dipped in his own blood a short will, leaving the little which he possessed to two young orphan nieces. The tunic was sent to a notary for execution of the testament, and will be preserved in the Italian archives.

In has been decided by the Bengal Government not to continue the temperory appointment of the fifth presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. The present incumbent's term is expiring on the 16th September.

CASES OF BAD LIVELIHOOD.

COMMENTS BY SIR HENRY RICHARDS.

At the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday last the Chief Justice decided a revision application preferred on behalf of Hukum Sing and four others. It appeared that the five applicants who were zemindars on a small scale were ordered by a first class magistrate of Mainpuri to find security under section 110 of the Cr. P. Code. They appealed to the District Magistrate, but their appeals were dismissed. His lordship in setting aside the order of the Court below said:—

"It by no means follows that because a man is the owner of some zemindar property he is not a 'budmash.' But at the same time the fact that he has some stake and position ought to be taken into consideration when dealing with a person under the provisions of section 110. The evidence in my opinion given in the Court of first instance, is very unsatisfactory and very vague. Statements were made against all seven persons who were then charged in a lump. If I were to try the case as a court of first instance, I hardly think that I would feel justified on the evidence of binding the accused over under section 110 At the same time, I must bear in mind that this is not the Court upon whom rests the responsiblity of administering the provisions of section 110, and I can only deal with the case in revision. Accordingly unless I can find some substantial ground for thinking that the Court below has gone astray I ought not to interfere. In the present case I think that such grounds do exist. The court below has wiped out a large amount of evidence which was given on behalf of Hukum Singh and Dal Singh, simply because it was of opinion that the 'thakurs' had held a 'panchayet' in connection with this case. It seems to have thought that it necessarily follows that the evidence given in support of good character of the applicants was false, because it was the result of a 'panchayet.' No doubt it might happen that the 'thakurs' would take up the case of the accused, and come to a decision to support them at all hazards, quite irrespective of the merits. On the other hand, it might very well be that the 'thakurs' of the neighbourhood would have reason to think that their fellow caste men were not being altogether fairly treated and all that they did was to lend support to witnesses ready to come forward to speak the truth. I have a great dislike to laying down any hard and fast rule as to how cases under sec. 110 should be dealt with, but I think one rule might very safety be laid down and that is this, that where a person is charged under sec. 110 and he is able to produce witnesses on his behalf to speak of his good character, the court ought to pay particular attention to such evidence. I do not mean to say that it should necessarily believe the evidence, but it should find substantial reason for not believing it. 'Budmashes' who happen to be rich or influential may, of course, be able to procure false evidence as to their character. But speaking generally. I am of opinion that the person who really was a notorious bad character would find considerable difficulty in getting large number of his neighbours to come forward and speak to his good character. In the present case, after carefully reading the judgments of both courts, I am of opinion that proper attention has not been paid to the evidence which all the five applicants produced."

His Lordship accordingly set aside the lower court's order.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The meet this morning was at Chinchwad. There were fourteen couples of hounds out. Shortly after moving off a fox was found near the meet and he led the field in a ring to the 12th milestone on the Bombay Road. The run lasted for 25 minutes when we ran him to ground where he had to be left. Drawing back on the right of the Bombay Road a big jack was found, which gave us a good run for 20 minutes into some sugar cane coverts. Hounds ran him in and out of the sugar-cane for another 20 minutes when he was killed after being hunted with a very catchy scent.

It is just worth while putting a note of caution and mentioning that as we cannot always have a blazing scent, it is to be hoped that some of the field will take note of it and not ride on the top of the hounds on a day when the scent lies poor but stand still while the huntsman is carting.

The following were out:—The Master, Lieut. Scott, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Robertson, Captain Adam, and serval Gunners and Sappers and Miners and the following ladies—Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Turner Green, Mrs. Wadia.

Mrs. Turner Green got the brush.

The next meet is at the 4th Milestone on the Nagar Road.

DECCAN GYMKHANA SPORTS.

On account of the change in the terms of the Bombay University, it was thought that students would find the tournaments in March inconvenient. The Managing Committee of the above Gymkhana Athletic tournaments have decided to hold the tournaments in September (16th to 20th) this year as an experimental measure.

POONA GYMKHANA V, BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

In the absence of Major Greig and Capt. Goldie the Gymkhana put in a very indifferent team against the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana this afternoon.

Tarrant played again for the Gymkhana and but for him the first innings of the Poona eleven would have been a complete collapse. As it was they managed to compile 60 to which Tarrant contributed more than half. The rest fell to pieces one after the other.

The Hindus had five wickets down for 171 and judging from their very determined play it will be a hard job for the home team to pull through in their second venture on Tuesday.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Tarrant run out	38
Kirkwood b Rana	1
Hastings c Telpade b Shivram	7
Holman c and b Shivram	8
Cannon b Shivram	0
Stephenson b Rana	1
Kinghorne b Rana	1
Liddle not out	4
Capt. Jones b Shivram	0
Nicholson b Shivram	0
Barrow b Rana	0
Extras	0
Total	60

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kantak l-b-w b Nicholson	51
Vithal c Hastings b Tarrant	15
Deodhar b Kinghorne	36
Dalvi b Tarrant	42
Shivram b Tarrant	16
Kaikini (batting)	1
Talpade, Rana, Rajaram, Bhatia and M. H. Rana to bat.	
Extras	10
Total	171

MURDER OF AN INFORMER.

TWO MORE ARRESTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

Two more arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Kapur Singh who gave information to the police regarding the riots in December last and was decapitated at Tarantaran in the Amritsar district. One of the arrested men is reported to have made a statement.

PUNJAB HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

A meeting of the Historical Society was held this evening when Mr. Mackworth Young, of the Punjab Commission, read an interesting paper dealing with his travels in Melana, a place near Kalu, and described the ritualistic ceremony of the villagers about the worship of the god Jamlu and their traditions about the Emperor Akbar who is said to have visited the place once. He also explained the social customs prevailent amongst the villagers of the place and the peculiar characteristics of their language.

Sir Edward Maclagen was in the chair.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer the meeting dispersed.

HINDU LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

At a meeting of the Reception Commettee of the Hindi Literary Conference on Sunday evening it was decided that the next Conference will be held in Lahore from the 15th to 17th November.

LORD KITCHENER AT BRIGHTON.

VISIT TO INDIAN WOUNDED.

CHEERFUL SUFFERERS.

Lord Kitchener paid a surprise visit to the Indian hospitals in Brighton on July 20. He went first to the hospital which bears his name, and expressed himself as satisfied of its efficiency and usefulness. The wounded, says "The Times," were delighted to see their former Commander-in-Chief, and the officers of the Indian Medical Service appreciated intensely his generous and encouraging words. At the Pavilion Hospital he met the native officers, most of whom had seen him in India, and they will never forget his simple and sympathetic address. They appreciated his remembrance of them, their country, and their customs. He was accompanied by Colonel Sir Walter Lawrence and Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGerald.

More than 3,300 beds are now provided at the three hospitals for Indian soldiers into which the famous Dome and Pavilion, the York-place Secondary Council School, and the workhouse and infirmary on the Downs near the racecourse have been transformed. It is the last of the three which bears Lord Kitchener's name. The buildings were prepared and equipped in an astonishingly short space of time, and the exceptional difficulties which the task presented have been admirably overcome. To the cheerfulness, comfort, and excellent spirit of the sepoy patients testimony has been frequently borne by both English and Indian visitors.

FATHERLY SOLICITUDE.

This satisfactory state of things is very largely due to the members of the Indian Medical Service, past and present. Often required to run hospitals in India on exiguous grants, they have brought to Europe their habits of economy. Yet there has been no trace of stint or meanness in anything affecting the comfort of the patients. The fatherly solicitude of the members of the service for these brave and simple yeomen has been far too strong for that, and as so generally happens, efficiency and economy have gone together. We cannot take too much care of men of races and faiths other than our own who have come from sunny Eastern climes to help us in fighting in Northern latitudes the battle for Empire and liberty. The best proof of the fine response of the I. M. S. officers to their beneficent opportunity is that the ratio of mortality to admissions to the various Indian hospitals here has only been about ½ per cent.

The methods by which the soldiers able to move about and take some interest in things can relieve the tedium of waiting for restored fitness by recreative amusements have often been described. Now and again they are disposed to be a little impatient of prohibition of "going into the bazaar," as they phrase it, except in groups under friendly British guidance. But they are always amenable to reason when it is pointed out that, as they do not know the English tongue, they might get into difficulties if they went about unaccompanied, and that all indoor hospital patients, British as well as Indian, have their movements restricted. Of course, at the depot at New Milton, on the Hampshire coast, where ho men go when convalescent, more freedom is allowed.

THE SEPOYS' MESSAGE HOME.

The sepoys sent back to their village homes in India as incapacitated for further fighting in France give their neighbours and friends enthusiastic accounts of the care and kindness with which they have been tended in hospital. They speak in glowing terms of the wonderful skill, patience, and self-sacrifice of the Doctor Sahibs; they proudly tell of the kindly visits of the Padishah and his gracious Consort, of the Secretaries of State, of the Commissioner, and of other high officials; and they declare they have been treated like princes by their English hosts. And they have gained a new and much fuller recognition of the virtues of the working-class Englishman, not only by standing shoulder to shoulder with him in battle and seeing his prowess on European soil, but also by the excellent qualities they have discovered in the British orderlies who, with Indian orderlies, staff the hospital wards. They also tell the wonders of their "joy rides" to London (pleasures which are now being arranged for on an extended scale), and of the innumerable gifts of comforts from the charitable public which they received both in the trenches and in the hospital.

HOW TURKEY WAS RUSHED INTO THE WAR.

Sir Edwin Pears has some interesting remarks on this subject in an article on "The Fate of the Dardanelles" in the American quarterly, the "Yale Review," for July. "At least three of the most important members of the Turkish Cabinet," he writes, "knew nothing of the immediate act, the bombardment of Odessa, which led to the British and Russian Ambassadors demanding their passports. . . . Subsequent events have shown that part of the plan of Germany was to force the Turks into an alliance, and preparations were made for such a step many months before war broke out. The Generali and another large transport arrived in the Bosphorus laden with munitions of war as early as the month of July, and letters from Beyrout and Jaffa testify that similar preparations had been made there."

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

PROTECTION ORDER SET ASIDE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

MAHOMED HAJI ESSACK ELIAS AND ANOTHER..... Appellants and opposing creditors.

v/s

SHAIK ABDOOL RAHIMAN BIN SHAIK ABDUL AZIZ EL BERAHIM.....Respondent (Insolvent.)

This was an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Davar, who on the 16th of April 1915, sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency granted a protection order for 12 months to the insolvent whose discharge was suspended by him for 2 years on the 8th of April, 1915.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, the Advocate-General, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the respondent.

The insolvent, a pearl merchant, was adjudicated an insolvent on his own petition on 27th October 1913. In his schedule he showed his liabilities at Rs. 29,20,499-6-2. The assets collected by the Official Assignee amounted to Rs. 1,37,000. On 8th April 1914, he applied for his discharge. His discharge was opposed by the present appellants (opposing creditors). Mr. Justice Davar suspended his discharge for 2 years and on the 16th of April granted the insolvent protection from arrest for 12 months. From this order of protection the present appeal was preferred by the appellants.

The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment said:—

The order refusing the insolvent's application for discharge was passed on a judgment of the 8th of April in which the reasons for refusing discharged were stated and it was shown that numerous facts falling within the categories a, b, c, d, f and j, of section 39 (2) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, had been proved against the insolvent. It was found "inter alia" that on the day preceding his petition in Insolvency, the respondent to make good certain defalcations assigned a debt worth Rs. 20,000, and properties worth over Rs. 2 lakhs to creditors whom he had defrauded by breaches of trust.

It is clear that the Court has a discretion in the matter. If an application for protection was necessary in April under section 25, the Court could have refused it for good cause. If ever there can be such good cause, it seems to me to exist in the present case. There is nothing to be said for the insolvent in face of the findings of the learned Judge.

The Court has no longer power to permit the imprisonment of an insolvent for 2 years at the suit of a judgment creditor as it had under section 51 of the Indian Insolvent Act, the period of 6 months is the maximum term of civil imprisonment under the C. P. Code.

In my opinion the order of protection now under appeal should be set aside.

Justice Batchelor delivered a separate judgment after reviewing the case at length. But his Lordship agreed with the Chief Justice in setting aside the protection order granted to the insolvent.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Solicitors for the insolvents:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FATAL VIOLENCE TO A WIFE.

REFERENCE AGAINST JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. BALA MAHADU MEHER.

This was a criminal reference under sec. 307 Cr. P. Code by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona who disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury of "not guilty" on a charge against the accused of an offence under sec. 304 I. P. Code viz. culpable homicide not amounting to murder for causing death of Shevanti, his wife, by direct violence to her, thereby causing 17 injuries and rupturing her spleen.

The facts of the case are as follows:—The accused and the deceased were married 9 or 10 years ago and but for the fact that the accused used to beat her, they lived reasonably happy. On the evening of the 6th April last, the night when she died, she was perfectly well. Some three weeks before her death she went to live with her sister at Goregaon. Then or 12 days later the accused went there and after beating her took her away with him. On the day of the incident she was going home with a basket on her head and a child in her arms. She was seen by the Kulkarni of Junnar and one Dagdu on her way and one Bhagu saw her pulling up onions in the field of her husband's Kinsman, Babaji. Next morning she was lying dead in the hut of the accused.

The accused's defence was that Shevanti died of diarrhoea and vomitting.

The Session Judge in his referring judgment observed: "The Sub-Assistant Surgeon has stated that the deceased had no symptoms of cholera. On the contrary she had on her body no less than 16 contusions and one abrasion. The 16 contusions appeared to have been caused by blows from a blunt instrument and had all been inflicted before death. One had caused the rupture of the spleen. And to this, in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's opinion her death was due. . . . It may be said that if Shevanti died of ruptured spleen there is no evidence that Bala struck her. But Bala was in the hut all night. He would certainly have defended his wife against a stranger and would surely have informed the Court the name of his wife's assailant. . . . It may be that Shevanti came home late and failing to obtain onions from Babaji's field did not provide Bala with a dinner to his liking. But whatever the cause, it appears to me established beyond doubt that Bala beat Shevanti and in doing so ruptured her spleen and thereby caused her death. It is true that the jury were unanimously of a contrary opinion. They did not give any reasons for the verdict, but as far as I could Judge, they appeared to have been influenced by the discrepancy between the Panchnama and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's report. . . . But it must be remembered that the deceased's body was covered with excreta due no doubt to purging caused by the rupture of the spleen. The presence of the excreta would not only make the Panch reluctant to examine the body very closely but would also conceal the contusions. . . . Now if the view is accepted that the accused caused the deceased's death there remains for consideration the section under which he should be punished. I do not think that he intended to cause grievous hurt. He beat her as he had often beaten her before; unfortunately one blow struck her diseased spleen and ruptured it. The appropriate section, therefore, under which he should be convicted appears to me to be section 323 (valuntarily causing hurt). (Reg. v. Bavaji, Ratanlal's Unreported cases P. 63; Empress of India v. O'Brien, 2 A. 766; Empress of India v. Idu Beg 3 A. 776). . . . On the other hand according to the passage in 2 A. 768 the offence of the present accused could not be culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, did not accept the verdict of the jury but convicted the accused under Sec. 323 I. P. C. and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 9 months.

The Government Pleader appeared in support of the reference.

Mr. H. Campbell with Mr. A. G. Sathaye appeared to show cause.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG. WG. AND MFG. CO., LTD., Plaintiffs, v. THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MFG. CO., LTD., Defendants.

In the above case, the facts of which have already appeared Mr. Justice Macleod after stating the facts of the case and reviewing the various issues raised in it decided the case in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

107-15.—Motichand & D, The Bombay Provincial Bank, Ltd, v. Jehangir Jardunji Balsara, Unwalla P & P, Motichand & D.

405-15.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Premsukhdas Gopinath, a firm, & ors, Madhowji K & Ch.

479-15.—Wadia G & Co, Meherbai, widow, & ors, v. Dinshaw Bomduji.

661-15.—Jehangir M & Somji, Jethmal Magna & ors, v. Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Ahmed Gulzari & ors.

703-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Basil N Laug v. Genaji Hunchiji, Amin & Desai.

719-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Lukhmichand Shivdatrai v. Boittram Gajanand, a firm.

742-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Samaldas Gainchand a firm, v. Sewalram Soorajmal & anr.

788-15.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Hajarimal Fajaji & Co, a firm, v. Babu Bhau Rokde, & anr.

810-15.—Dubash & Co, Jamsetji Sorabji Massalewalla v. Narsi Virji Mehta.

829-15.—Bhimji & Co, Avalbai, widow v. Purshotam Morarji, a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

830-15.—Mansakhlal H M & Co, The Contivental Tyer & Rubber Co, a firm, v. The Universal Engineering Co, a firm, Rustomji & Gin.

831-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ezekiel.

837-15.—Surajmal & Co, Bhagwandas Gokuldas Ghandhi v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dada, Vachha & Co.

861-15.—Little & Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd, v. Jamsetji Edalji Saklatwalla, Ardeshir H D & Co.

863-15.—Khanderao L & M, Messrs Khumaji Gujaji & Co, a firm, v. Ramdas Mulji, Little & Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

602-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Shankarlal Parbhuram v. Vishwanath Purbhuram, Vaid & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

64-15.—Bhimji & Co, Bajrang Savleram Patangay, & anr, v. Mangoomal Hassenand & anr, Purmanand & Co.

368-14.—Crawford B & Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Capt & V. Dhunjisha & B, Part Heard, 12-8-15.

130-13.—Captain & V, Virbai, widow, v. Kanji Jadhowji, Manch & N, as part heard, 12-8-15.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07.—M Bliiothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors. Khund L & M.

Long Causes.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow, v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

78-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

76-15.—Payne & Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim v. Motichand Reipchand, Edg G W & Co.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors, Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairane v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

286-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1265.14.—Sm B & Co, Laxmibai, widow and anr, v. Kishow Annaji Pokharkar & anr, Amin & D, Rustomji & G. Part Heard, 3-8-15.

958-14.—Mer K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla & M, as part heard, 7-8-15.

582-14.—Mer K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v. Fatemahomed Haji Joosub & anr, Capt & V, Bhai K & G.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Littls & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1480.14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950.13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70.15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ltd v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessaji & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309.15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Rampertab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

559-14.—Ragh N & Co, Pestonji Cawasji Mehta v. Rustomji Mancherji Kamod, Mulla & M.

726-14.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13—Khanderao L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit & P.

1226-14.—Madhowji K & C, Bachibai, widow v. Lilladhar Govindji & ors, Mulla & M.

1106-14.—Madhowji K & C, Champubai widow, v. Putlibai, widow, Edg G W & Co.

1010-14.—Mulla & M, Shri Khemraj Shri Krishnadas v. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and anr, Mer K & Co.

1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowjt, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg. Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Moreshwar Malkar v. Soorajbai widow, & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—Nadirsha & D, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, MatubhaiJ and M.

223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram, & anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas & ors, Payne & Co, Edg G W & Co.

12117-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liq), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar, & anr, Edg G W & Co, In person.

443-14.—Sm B & Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, & anr, Cap & J, Rustonji & G.

12-15.—Little & Co, John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Farkera Dewan a firm, Mir K & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

P P No. 18-15.—In Person, Dhondoo Balu, & anr, v. Bhagirthibai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

P P No. 19-15.—In Person, Santiago Farro v. Inas Farro & anr.

INTERCESSION SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

Photo by "Central News."

The Bishop of London conducting the service on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, Sub-Inspector Ahmedally charged Abdulla Asalat Khan and Pestonji Jamshetji, with robbery in respect of Rs. 3 by taking by force from the person of Shamrao Madhavrao, a clerk in the National Bank of India, now deceased, and with forcing him to sign a promissory note for Rs. 15 and with abetting each other in the commission of the said offence.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the second accused.

Inspector Smith said that the deceased Shamrao went to see a boy, named Shanker, a servant of Pestonji Jamshetji, in a room rented by him in Arab Lane on the night of July 13th. Shamrao was accompanied by a man, named Mohanlal, and the second accused with his servant Shanker, were in the said room. After a time Pestonji and Mohanlal went out, leaving the deceased Shamrao with Shanker in the room. In the street outside the first accused met the second accused where they had some conversation. Then the first accused went to the room where the deceased Shamrao was sitting with the boy Shanker and charged the former with assaulting the boy and threatened to do injury to the deceased unless he handed all the money he had with him. Shamrao only had Rs. 3 with him which he gave to the first accused and gave him a promissory note for Rs. 15, which was to be paid on the 1st instant. But on that day Shamrao committed suicide by drowning himself in a well behind the Elphinstone School.

The further hearing was adjourned.

JUVENILE OFFENDER WITH 21 CHARGES.

MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT REACHED.

The Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon disposed of a case in which Ramchandra Hari, a Hindu boy aged 14 to 15, was charged with committing different offences of theft under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, on various occasions. There were 21 charges of theft altogether. The accused was arrested on the 7th instant. All the offences were petty thefts ranging from a few annas worth of goods to twenty rupees.

The Magistrate observed that the accused, who is a juvenile offender had already been sentenced to four years' in the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution on one of the three charges and to 15 stripes on another of the three charges. As the law did not permit of any further sentence being passed upon the accused, the Court stopped further proceedings.

SHOPKEEPERS SENTENCED.

In connection with the above accused Nathubhoy Bhukandas, Ganesh Narayan, Ambalal Purshotam, Dayal Arjoon and Narsing Sriniwas, all shopkeepers, were charged before the same Magistrate with receiving and retaining in their possessesion stolen property, knowing it as such, which was given to them by Ramchandra Hari. Deputy Inspector Home conducted the prosecution.

All the accused were sentenced to one days' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each except Ambalal Purshotam, who was fined Rs. 45.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW PAILEE MEASURES.

MEETING OF MILL-HANDS.

On Sunday morning at about 9-30 a.m. a large meeting of Millhands was convened under the auspices of the Kamagar Hitawardhak Sabha, at Parbhadevi Temple, Lower Mahim, to consider the question of the reduced Pailee Measures recently introduced by the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association.

The speakers Messrs. Bole and Kowly advised those present to rely upon the justice of the Government and to ask for a speedy solution of this threatening problem by the authorities concerned. They also impressed upon them not to adopt any rash measures, in view of the confidence they had in Government. It was resolved to submit a Memorial to Government with a request to re-introduce the former Measures.

The meeting concluded with a prayer to the Almighty for the victory of British arms.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 14th August 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

BANK MANAGER ATTACKED AND BURGLAR ESCAPES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Aug. 16.

Last night a thief entered the Delhi and London Bank premises. He got inside the room in which the Treasurer's safe was kept. He was able to break open the lock but found the safe empty, all the cash being kept in a large safe with double locks. The noise woke up Mr. Thompson, the Manager of the Bank, who lives on the premises. He immediately switched on the electric light. A man then ran towards him and as he tried to stop him, he struck him a blow with a pickaxe on his left shoulder. The injury is not serious and Mr. Thompson is attending to his work as usual. The thief, however, was able to make his escape. The police are vigorously investigating the matter.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR LAHORE CHIEF COURT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

A proposal is now under consideration for the appointment of a Public Prosecutor for the Punjab Chief Court as the work of the Government Advocate and Assistant Legal Rememberancer is too much for them now.

A Chakwal correspondent states that nearly the whole of the local Bar have been suddenly taken ill after partaking of milk in the Bar Library. The cases appeared serious but yielded to medical skill.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

the principles for which this Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government, contending for the same great object, long stood together in urging the very principles on which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter it is violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical cooperation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object can be most strikingly and effectively achieved. The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may in some measure be accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be.

The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever it is violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but it is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves. It holds itself ready at any time to act as a common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press most solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for the scrupulous observance of neutral rights. This is a critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.—(Signed) Lansing.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

GRAVE WARNING TO GERMANY

THIRD U. S. NOTE.

The following is the full text of the third American Note to Germany:—

The Note of the Imperial German Government, dated July 8, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States. It regrets that it is obliged to say that it has found it most unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of the law of humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes on the contrary arrangements for the partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognize without reservation the validity of the priciples insisted upon in several communications which this Government addressed to the Imperial German Government in regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—principles that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before it can be lawfully seized or destroyed and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put into jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after it has been summoned to submit to examination. For a belligerent act of retaliation is *per se* an act beyond the law, and defence of the act retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

AN IRRELEVANT PLEA.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself to a large degree exempted from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war in regard to neutral commerce.

The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain in regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by the German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself.

If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals as well as their property, humanity as well as justice and due regard for the dignity of neutral Powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offence against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

THE NEW WARFARE.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or the radical alterations in the circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated. It is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people, because of a mere alteration in circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based on principle, not upon expediency, and principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances thereto. The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and to remove the chief causes of offence.

THE LUSITANIA OUTRAGE.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defence of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for the needless destruction of human life by that illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated by agreement which should be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would by implication subject other vessels to illegal attack and be a curtailment, and therefore an abandonment of

(*Continued on Column 5.*)

MAJORS AS DETECTIVES.

MAGISTRATE ON TEA-SHOP FRIVOLITIES

"It was very sad that there should be men who had time to waste in this disgraceful frivolity when they should be devoting themselves to assisting their country," said Sir George Truscott, the Guildhall magistrate, on July 26, in fining May Elizabeth Perryman, of Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, for permitting disorderly conduct in the Carlton Tea-rooms, Copthall-chambers, Copthall-avenue. London, E.C., of which she is the proprietress.

Two detectives alleged that she was assisted by six fashionably dressed young women, wearing short skirts, very low-cut blouses, and expensive jewellery.

Detective Challis, continuing his version of what he and his colleague saw in the tea-rooms, said that they went there again on July 1 at noon and remained an hour. "Fifi" and "Dorothy," two waitresses who had served them on previous visits, again came to them. The defendant was sitting by the side of a man on a couch. A waitress named "Millie" was sitting by another man. When he left he paid her some money, which she gave to the defendant. "Millie" kissed the customer and behaved improperly.

Mr. T. G. Vickery (prosecuting): What were the ages of the customers and prospective customers?—From 20 up to 55 or 60.

KISSES AND TENNIS.

Mr. L. Green, barrister, defending: During the times you visited the restaurant you got on friendly terms or pretended to get on friendly terms with the ladies?—Yes.

As a matter of fact Walton (the other detective) was a little more persistent in his attentions than you?—That may be so. (Laughter.).

For instance, was he on some occasions rather attentive to "Millie"?—Not particularly.

On two occasions did Walton try to kiss "Millie"?—No, "Millie kissed him.

She didn't wait. (Laughter.) He was particularly attentive to "Fifi"?—Well, she always served us.

Did you hear him tell "Fifi" that he was going to take her down to see his mother, suggesting a tennis party?—I believe he did. (Laughter.).

It was an act that might be regarded as leading up to matrimony?—Not so far as that.

It was to Devonshire, I believe, he proposed to take her?—Not so far as that; to Twickenham. (Laughter.).

Across the ferry probably?—Probably. (Laughter.).

Were the girls' blouses lower than are ordinarily worn?—Lower than I have seen.

And the skirt was shorter?—Yes.

Police-Constable G. Walton, who accompanied Challis to the tea-rooms, gave similar evidence.

Mr. Green: You went there (the first time) as a solicitor?—Yes; I posed as one.

I am not suggesting that you acted as one. (Laughter.) Did you attempt to kiss "Millie" on two occasions?—I never attempted to do such a thing.

Is it true that you handled her roughly and she threatened to smack your face?—No.

Did you carry "Fifi" across the room?—Never.

BUSINESS LOVE.

But you did invite "Fifi" to meet your mother?—At her suggestion, because she wanted to spend a week-end with me, and just to pass the time away I did invite her. (Laughter.).

To a tennis party?—Yes. (Laughter.).

You were making love to her?—Yes, from a business point of view. (Laughter).

He denied that at any time he invited any of the girls to have refreshments.

You must have been thought a mean lover. Walton?—No, I do not think so; she took it as a matter of course.

The girls were careful when a stranger came in, the witness said.

Mr. Green: You were not a stranger, then? You were almost in the family? (Laughter.).

Walton: We were at first, but being in there this length of time—

Mr. Green: You were in the privileged circle?—That is so.

Miss Perryman, the defendant, young and of attractive appearance, then gave evidence. She stated that she now resided at Sinclair-mansions, Holland Park. She took the Copthall-chambers in March, 1914, and opened them as the Carlton Tea-rooms, spending a large sum of money in furnishing them.

Mr. Green: As far as you are concerned did you see any of the acts of impropriety that have been spoken of?—No.

As far as you can say, did any such act of impropriety ever take place?—Never.

MODEST "V" BLOUSES.

Millie Monger, of Austell-road, West Hampstead, one of the waitresses, said that she knew Challis as "Harold" and Walton as "George." She had had refreshments with Walton when he had asked her to do so but had never taken any uninvited. The blouse she was now wearing was similar to that she wore in the tea-room. (This had a very slight "V" shaped opening at the neck.). All the jewellery she had was worth about 5s. and consisted of a bracelet and a ring.

Mr. Green: It's a copper bracelet and looks like an Earl's Court one. (Laughter.)

Walton behaved like a "cad" to her and tried to kiss her twice. He caught hold of her and she told him she would smack his face if he did not behave differently. He then apologised. She saw Walton carry "Fifi" across the room. She denied having ever committed any misconduct or having seen any impropriety.

Rose Dascher, of Southwark, another waitress, also denied the allegations.

At the request of counsel she opened her coat and showed her blouse, which she said was what she wore at the tea-room.

It had a very slight "V" opening at the neck, and Sir George Truscott asked, "Aren't they adjustable?"

Cicely Stapleton and Dorothy Ferney, other waitresses, also denied the allegations.

The Clerk (to Mr. Green): You do not call any of the customers?

Counsel: No.

Mr. Vickery: Or Fifi. (Laughter.)

MAGISTRATE'S REGRETS.

Sir George Truscott: I consider it lamentable, especially in such a serious time for our country, that a state of things such as is revealed to me to-day should exist in the City of London. I think it is very sad that there should be men who have time to waste in these disgraceful frivolities when they should be devoting themselves in some way or another, even in carrying on of business at home, to the service of their country.

I cannot speak in strong enough terms of you, Miss Perryman. I am amazed that you should allow such a state of things. I don't envy you your conscience. I have no doubt you have moments when you regret that you have been engaged in this kind of business. I must point out your responsibility to the youth of the City, who may learn from visiting unknowningly your tea-room their first lessons in depravity. I am sorry to hear that I can only impose a very slight sentence. I am limited to fining you £5 for each offence. I regret that the law does not give me power to send you to prison. If I had had it I should most certainly have exercised it. The magistrate then imposed a fine of £5 or one month's imprisonment on each of the five summonses, and allowed two guineas costs on each summons.

CROWN'S PREROGATIVE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT BY THE COURT OF APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal, composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Pickford and Warrington, on July 23, delivered considered judgments upon the question raised by an aviation company (whose title the Press were forbidden to mention for military reasons) by petition of right as to whether the company were entitled to compensation for land belonging to the company which had been requisitioned by the Crown for military purposes.

The appeal was from a judgment of Mr. Justice Avory, who held that the King, by virtue of his war prerogative, was entitled to take possession of the company's property without the liability of paying compensation, and entered judgment for the Crown.

The case for the company was that the common law prerogative of the Crown to interfere with the rights of subjects was confined to cases of urgent military necessity, such as an actual invasion.

The arguments upon the appeal concluded on the 15th inst., when the Master of the Rolls stated that he and the Lords Justices were all of opinion that the appeal failed and should be dismissed, but that they would state their reasons for so deciding later.

The Master of the Rolls, in the course of his judgment, said the petition of right was based upon the view that the Crown, as represented by the naval and military authorities, had no right to take possession of the suppliants' land and buildings even though in the opinion of those authorities it was necessary in the public safety. The land in question was on the coast. It was used for the purpose of manufacturing and storing aeroplanes. The situation was very desirable for that purpose. Further, the Court would take judicial notice that this country had been attacked by Zeppelins and certain places on the east coast had been attacked by the enemy's fleet. In those circumstances the naval and military authorities had, to a great extent, exercised the right they now claimed. The prerogative of the Crown was part of the common law. The suppliants sought to limit the exercise of it to repulsion of an immediate invasion, but to postpone action until the enemy had landed or until the authorities were satisfied that a landing in a particular place was imminent might be fatal to the safety of the realm. If it were said that the prerogative right of the Crown could not exist against an aerodrome because aeroplanes were not known in the reign of Richard I., to which the common law in its present form was supposed to date back, the answer to that was to be found in a case decided in 1905 by the Court of Appeal. The prerogative applied to what was reasonably necessary for the defence of the realm, regard being had to the invention of gunpowder and the use of aeroplanes. The appeal failed, and must be dismissed.

To avoid misapprehension, said the Master of the Rolls, it should be added that the Crown had expressed its willingness to pay to the subject the sum which in reasonable fairness ought to be paid out of the public funds, the amount to be determined by Mr. Duke's Commission. This, however, did not affect the legal position.

Lord Justice Pickford and Lord Justice Warrington also delivered judgments, dismissing the appeal.

ENEMY'S TRIBUTE TO RUSSIANS.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

The "Vossische Zeitung" quotes an interesting letter from a soldier to his little sister, who had written to him asking him "to kill a lot of Russians," and "to gain a new victory in order to cheer us up." He writes:

"Kill a lot of Russians." You have not seen them lying about—those poor dead, with their singularly solemn faces. . . . You have not seen the battle which preceded, and the bad wounds which so many of my friends got in trying to kill a lot of them. You do not think of the fact that those dead men had parents, brothers, and sisters whom they loved. And you have not seen the harrowing destruction of the villages and towns—how the poor hunted-down population is running away, leaving everything they had behind them to be consumed by the flames. . . . And then, remember, we are not fighting in order to cheer you up—we are not lying about in the open air day and night, starved and suffering from wounds and home-sickness in order that you at home may be cheerful at the tea or beer table. We are fighting and bearing this terrible wretchedness in order that you may be spared the horrors of war, and that Germany's future may be bright.

THE KEY TO EASTERN FRANCE.

CROWN PRINCE'S FAILURE.

The Crown Prince has won a great victory in his operations against Verdun, the key to Eastern France. But, like the capture of the outer forts of the citadel in November, this success is still only a paper triumph, and Verdun is as little besieged now as it was when I last visited it in the winter, writes "The Times" correspondent at Paris.

Verdun lies some 35 miles away, but it is, nevertheless, on the edges of the Argonne Forest that lie what are, perhaps, the most vital defences of the fortress, for the "siege" of Verdun is a long-distance operation. and Varennes to the north-west, Etain to the north-east, and St. Mihiel to the south-east mark the irregular ellipse traced by the Germans in their attempts at investment. All their efforts to complete this hold have broken against the steel resistance of the French in the Argonne. The Germans command the Toul-Verdun railway and the Meuse both north and south of the town, but you can still get into a train in Paris and journey quite peacefully to Verdun along the main line, which runs through the Argonne a few miles south of the front, or travel by motor-car from Chalonssur-Marne to Verdun through St Menehould and the ruins of Clermont-en-Argonne.

A TREMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT.

It is against this road and this railway that the Crown Prince launched his most recent attacks. This has been the constant aim of the almost continuous fighting in this section of the front, but to the present effort a special importance has been attached by the enemy. Great preparations were made. The first attack was launched on June 20 upon the western edge of the forest along the Binarville-Vienne road. Thanks to the prodigal expenditure of high explosive and asphyxiating shell, the German attack carried over a mile of the French trench line, but a vigorous counter-attack cut down their gains to a few hundred yards. The enemy's offensive rapidly developed in the succeeding days, until, as an officer puts it, "the whole forest was like a gigantic Chinese cracker." After three days of heavy bombardment and grenade fighting, the enemy attacked with 40,000 men along the western side of the forest upon a front of five miles from the Vienn-Binarville road to the Four de Paris. The French centre broke at the Bagatelle salient, which had especially suffered from the bombardment, but the progress of the enemy was stayed at the second French line and a vigorous counter-attack threw the Germans back from most of the captured line.

Exhausted and foiled, the Germans, after a few days of comparative inactivity, returned to the assault on July 13. The whole of the French positions in the forest were violently bombarded, and the front line of their trenches cut off from supports by a thick curtain of asphyxiating gas. The line gave way in many places, but was again restored, and by the following day the French were able to take the initiative and attacked. What the German effort was is shown by the fact that, on a very small front, the first attack was preceded by a bombardment of 45,000 shells, one French battery alone having 1,400 fired against it.

LITTLE GAIN AT GREAT COST.

To sum up, the great offensive of the Crown Prince has failed—at any rate for the moment. At great cost in life and material, the enemy has won a few hundred yards at various points along the line, his whole gain being roughly about a mile. The French are still solidly entrenched on the general line they were holding at the outset from Vienne-le-Chateau to Courte Chausse east of the Four de Paris; the Germans are no nearer the Chalons road and railway, and, although the enemy has his foot in the eastern door, Verdun is still held as strongly as it was six months ago.

FIVE LADIES HANGED.

AUSTRIAN JUDGE GOES MAD AT THE EXECUTION.

According to reports which have reached Zurich, five Polish ladies of noble birth, and moving in the most aristocratic circles of Austrian society, were arrested in Vienna recently on charges of espionage in the interest of Russia.

They were tried, immediately convicted, and sentenced to be hanged next day at the Vienna Arsenal.

The Judge presiding at the trial was obliged to attend to see the sentence carried out. The execution proved such a harrowing spectacle that he entirely collapsed, and lost his reason. He has since been removed to an asylum for the insane, says Reuter's correspondent at Zurich.

DISGRACE DREGIMENT.

TO BE STRUCK OFF "FOR ALL ETERNITY

The "Matin" publishes a translation of an army order found among the papers of a German lieutenant, in which the Emperor Francis Joseph says:—

"Overwhelmed with grief, I order that the 28th Imperial and Royal Infantry Regiment shall be excluded from my army for cowardice and high treason in face of the enemy, and shall be struck off for all eternity from the list of Austrian regiments.

Those of the officers and men of the regiment who remain will have to expiate this grievous fault with their blood."

The regiment in question is one of the Bohemian regiments.

The executive committee of Karnataka Sahitya Parishad met at Bangalore on Sunday and resolved to publish a quarterly Canarese journal devoted to science, art and literature. A literature committee of 20 was appointed to pick out interesting and important books for preservation. They also unanimously resolved to approach the Mysore Government for help to maintain the office.

ESCAPE FROM RUHLEBEN.

TWO ENGLISHMEN'S TRAMP TO HOLLAND.

Mr. Geoffrey Pyke and Mr. Edward Falk, who escaped from Ruhleben and arrived in Holland on Friday, July 23, have told the story of their adventures to "The Times" correspondent at Amsterdam. He writes:—Mr. Pyke is quite young—about 21—and has been Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen, but last September he undertook to go to Germany on behalf of the "Daily Chronicle" to study economic conditions. Mr. Falk, who is a district officer in Nigeria, was holiday-making in Germany and was arrested before the war contrary to international law, and sent to a military prison. Both ultimately reached Suhleben, where they became friends, and concerted the plan of escape which has been crowned with success.

Mr. Pyke reached Berlin safely, but shortly after his arrival while he was writing an article in his hotel bedroom he was arrested. He was kept in solitary confinement for four months in a common gaol, where the worst criminals are imprisoned, and the prison doctor even refused to examine him when he was suffering from blood-poisoning. Again, at Ruthleben, he nearly died from pneumonia, owing to the inattention of the doctor there.

Mr. Pyke and Mr. Falk left Ruhleben in broad daylight during the afternoon of July 9, passing through cordon of armed sentries and four tall barbed wire fences. They spent the night in a sand-pit, and reached Berlin the next day. Here they bought some tourist clothes and started ostensibly for a walking tour in the Harz Mountains, but after taking the train to Bielefeld they set out to tramp to Holland. This took them a fortnight. They always walked by night, directing their course by a luminous compass. Avoiding roads they crossed fields and forests. Heavy thunderstorms occurred at sundown every evening, drenching them to the skin. They lived largely on the roots, potatoes, turnips, and sugar beets, which they found in fields and gardens. Once they accidentally came upon a powder factory which lay on either side of a short stretch of road. They passed through the guard of sleepy Landsturm men unchallenged. Once when sleeping in a fir copse during the day they found that they were in the middle of a cavalry manoeuvre ground with a squadron exercising round them. Their last night's tramp was across a desolate heath with a peat bog full of holes, into which they stumbled in the darkness.

On Friday July 23, they prepared for the last stage of the journey which should bring them into Dutch territory. They intended to dash across the frontier through the German guard. Fifteen minutes before starting on this stage they discovered immediately behind them a soldier, who was watching them. They thought all was lost, but it turned out that they had miscalculated the distance and that they were already on Dutch soil. They could hardly believe their good fortune. The soldier, who had taken them for smugglers, showed them every kindness when he discovered the truth, as did the Dutch border officers.

BELGIUM'S MARTYRDOM.

LORD SELBORNE ON THE DEFEAT OF GERMAN PLANS.

The Earl of Selborne, speaking on Thursday, July 22, at a demonstration given at the People's Palace, London, to express sympathy with the suffering and oppressed residents in Belgium, said that less than a year ago Belgium was called upon to face the greatest trial that could befall a nation—especially a small nation. Belgium had to choose between honour and martyrdom or dishonour with ease. Belgium chose martyrdom. (Applause.) One thing was certain: In the whole roll of time the name of Belgium would be found written in gold. Belgium recognised that if she gave way to the insolent call of Germany she would lose her freedom, and England had no choice but to stand by her unless we were prepared to be a dishonoured nation. (Applause.)

It had taken us a long time to understand what this great war was, but one of the great services Lord Kitchener had rendered us was in telling us from the beginning that it would be a very long war. Lord Kitchener was nearer the truth than most people. It should be remembered that all ideals were at stake in this war, for if we were conquered by Germany there was not one class that would not be permanently shattered.

Let them remember what Germany tried to do. They tried to end the war in six months by one swift rush to Paris. But they failed because of the immortal resistance of Belgium and because the people of the British Empire were at the side of France. The Germans were now trying to end the war before the winter, but they would fail—(cheers),—and they would fail because they were fighting against people who had supreme confidence in each other as Allies, supreme confidence in themselves, and a supreme belief in the greatness and justness of their cause. Let them compare what the Germans had done with what they meant to do, and remember that some day in this year would be the turning point. German strength would be at its maximum, and from that moment their strength would be waning, while the strength of the Allies would be waxing.

Under all our circumstances of stress and strain we must never forget our debt to Belgium. It was our duty to spill every drop of our blood and spend every sixpence of our money if necessary to restore the Belgian people to a place among the nations of the earth, and to save Europe from the possibility of the repetition of such a crime as that of which their innocent country had been made the victim. (Applause.)

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. 9

Debility

When you feel limp and washed out, weary and fatigued with no inclination for exertion—your body is in a run-down condition—you are debilitated. You need something to put fresh "go" into you—you need a fortnight's Iron 'Jelloids' treatment costing but 14 annas. Unequalled as a tonic restorative, Iron 'Jelloids' are most easy to take, inexpensive, and cannot injure the teeth nor cause constipation.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood — renew vitality

IRON 'JELLOIDS' make the blood rich and vigorous with the result that the whole body benefits—vitality and energy are restored—good spirits are regained—you feel fit and well again. Start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' to-day.

Dr. Andrew Wilson said:—"When a man or youth feels out-of-"sorts and is not so ill as to require medical advice, he cannot do "better than try a fortnight's treatment of IRON 'JELLOIDS' "No. 2A. (containing Quinine) as a suitable and effective remedy."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1. ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2. ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.

Manufactured only by:

THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Road, London, England.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

SPECIAL MONSOON OFFER.

In order to make room for our large stock of New Season's goods, which will be shortly arriving, we are making the following reductions on all Suits sold by us for CASH ONLY during August and September.

On all Suits up to and including Rs. 50-0 a reduction of Rs. 10-0.

On all Suits exceeding Rs. 50-0 and not exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 12-8.

On all Suits exceeding Rs. 75-0 a reduction of Rs. 15-0.

Blue Serge, Saxony Flannel, Fancy Homespun Suitings, and Silk and Hot Weather Washing Suits in great variety.

BOMBAY, POONA & BASRA.

By Appointment to **A. SYDNEY SMITH,**
H. E. The Governor of Bombay. *Sol*

BIRD NOTES FROM THE TRENCHES.

SOLDIERS WARNED AGAINST GAS ATTACKS.

In the new number of its journal the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has made a collection of notes on bird-life sent home from soldiers in the trenches—men who in all the noise and danger have still eyes and ears for the things that bring back home and the unspoilt countryside, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Everyone, ornithologists included, expected that the din of battle would drive the birds away from the war area, but soldiers' letters record an astonishingly large number of observations of bird-life. Men write of the pleasure with which they hear larks, thrushes, and even nightingales singing with absolute unconcern in places where the sound of bursting shells and the rattle of the rifle is heard day and night. Even the terrible bombardment of Neuve Chapelle could not frighten the birds away, and a private in the Cameron Highlanders writes from hospital:—"I have always relished the singing of a lark high in the air on a fine summer-day, but it seemed a perfect heaven when, during a pause in the shelling, a lark could be heard singing merrily away about fifty yards high." Even woods that are riddled constantly by shot and shell are not deserted by the birds, as we learn from a private in the H.A.C., who, writing of a wood close to the trenches, says:—"There are two or three nightingales which sing most rippingly, at least one pheasant, one green woodpecker, a tree-creeper, and of course, the usual thrushes and blackbirds. . . . It is very comforting to hear some of the old familiar woodland noises again." One writer suggests that the sound of heavy firing is no more to birds than the rumbling of trains is to the pigeons and sparrows that nest among the girders of railway stations. One soldier writes from the trenches:—"We have a favourite blackbird who sits up in the tree above us, and answers when the men whistle to it, no matter how heavy the firing may be." A gunner records the eccentric behaviour of a family of blackbirds that built their nest in the body of a field-gun. The gun had not been fired for about four days, and during that time the nests was built and three eggs laid. Though the gun was fired each of the three days afterwards two more eggs were laid. "Last night when the bird came back to her nest they were standing to and getting the gun ready for action. The bird sat on a bough above and waited till they had finished." Soldiers who have been through gas attacks have alleged that they have been warned by the behaviour of the birds of the coming of the gas during the night. Before the smell of the fumes can be detected in the trenches the soldiers are warned by the noise of birds awakened from their night perches.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

ITS EXTENT AND CONFORMATION.

Mr. H. Spencer Jones, Chief Assistant of Greenwich Observatory, has a fascinating paper on this subject in the current number of "Science Progress." "The questions," he observes, "which even a very cursory examination of the problem raises are very numerous. Is our universe finite or infinite in extent? Can we with the aid of our telescopes penetrate to its extremities and number the stars? If it is finite, are there other stellar universes existing outside our own; and, if so, in what relation does ours stand to them? How has our universe been evolved, what will be its end, and how long its duration? What is its form and where is its centre? To some of these questions we can give answers with more or less certainty, but to others of them we cannot yet reply."

In regard to the extent of the universe, the conclusion suggested by the evidence at present available is that "we must regard our stellar universe as finite in extent—although its dimensions are so vast as to stagger the mind—and contemplate the existence of other and independent universes outside it." As to its structure, "it has been shown that our universe consists of a central mass more or less globular in shape, and that outside this lies the Milky Way, stretching out to immense distances and containing a large proportion of faint stars. This has suggested that the system may really be a faint spiral nebula, and that the other spiral nebulae may really be separate universes."

IS CANOPUS ITS CENTRE?

Another question discussed is whether there does or does not exist any definite centre about which the whole universe turns. Several attempts to discover such a great central sun—the hub of the universe—have been made, and various stars have been suggested in this connexion, of which Canopus, with a luminosity perhaps a hundred thousand times as great as that of the sun, appears to have the best claims. As to the theory in itself, Mr. Spencer Jones remarks: "The idea that the centre of our system is occupied by an immense sun, many thousands of times larger and more glorious than our own sun, and that round about it are millions of lesser suns of various sizes, together forming the nucleus of an immense spiral nebula, and that this, to us, immense system is but one, and perhaps a comparatively small, island universe amongst thousands or millions of other island universes in space, is an idea which by its magnificence appeals to the mind of man."—"Westminster Gazette."

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbaha contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully
OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
55 Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

CENTURY BUILDING,
No. 221, Hornby Road, Fo
BOMBAY.

Do you find it difficult and trouble some to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Prices and particulars on request.

BREAKFAST TIFFIN and DINNER

Equal to anything in town for

Rs. 50 per Month

AT

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO MAJESTIC HOTEL,

OPP. PYRKE'S.

The
NAVY
Serves the Empire
and the "Empire" serves the Navy.

Every British battleship has an Empire Typewriter as part of its equipment—striking tribute to the worth and efficiency of this all-British machine

Complete YOUR equipment for the battles of business by purchasing an——

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

The simplest, strongest, most reliable, most durable and easiest to work of all makes on the market to-day. The "Empire" weighs only 14½ lbs. Can be carried about with ease stands any amount of rough handling and costs only Rs. 225. Visible writing. Light touch. Perfect and permanent alignment.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY.
281, Hornby Road BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

FREE FREE!! FREE!!!

Hakim Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/8, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SURGICAL PROGRESS IN WAR-TIME.

NEW TREATMENT OF INFECTED WOUNDS.

Of many startling statements made about the present war few are more surprising than that which has gained a wide currency, to the effect that, as a result of experiences gained with wounded men, Listerism has gone by the board, writes a correspondent in the "Morning Post." Like most popular generalisations, the statement is fundamentally inexact, while it contains a truth that has obtruded itself forcibly on the minds of the surgeons who have had to deal with the wounded. In ordinary times of peace the surgeon rarely sees a wound that is infected—a state of affairs that has given birth to the axiom that in modern surgery antisepsis has been replaced by asepsis. In the present war, more so than in the South African War, owing to the changed character of the missiles, whose effects recall those inflicted by the "Brown Bess" in the old days, the wounds received have been of so terribly severe an order that infection on a large scale becomes inevitable, and, further, in almost every instance scraps, of infected clothing or other infected material have been driven into the wound, with the result that the severely wounded tissues have become infected on a scale that is without precedent. While this experience was novel, the majority of the surgeons practising in France relied on a more stringent application of recognised methods. Tissues were deluged with powerful antiseptics, strong carbolic acid even being employed. The success obtained was, however, trifling and a new system, based on one of the most beautiful discoveries in physiological physics has been substituted for the older method. It is a common-place of modern discovery that if a vessel is divided into two compartments by an animal membrane and the solutions on the two sides of the membrane are at different concentrations liquid will pass from the weaker to the stronger solution until ultimately both are at the same strength.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

Experience at the base hospitals has shown that this system of treating severe wounds is more effective than any vain attempt at subduing the infection by antiseptics, and the method now being followed with success is thoroughly to cleanse the wound, to provide an effective system of drainage, and also to have in the wound a liquid (a mixture of sodium citrate and sodium chloride is usually employed) at a considerably greater concentration than that in the serum of the blood. Under the influence of the liquid the serum of the blood, which has strong antiseptic properties, is poured out from the body into the wound, tending both to cleanse it and to destroy the bacteria that are present. Clearly the system has the great advantage that, if it is used with discretion, the tissues are left uninjured by the fluids used for the destruction of the bacteria, and the full recognition of its efficiency in the case of severely infected wounds must be regarded as one of the most important advances made in surgery as a result of the war, the chief exponent and originator of the new method being Sir Almroth Wright.

THE NATURE OF SHOCK.

Another direction in which the fresh experience gained during the war has resulted in an advance of knowledge is in connection with what may be described as psychical shock. The surgeon has long been familiar with the definite shock that occurs as a result of injury leaving the body less resistant than normally to disease and giving rise to other serious symptoms. The effect of the strain due to exposure to high-explosive fire and to other conditions has, however, come as a startling surprise. In several instances men have developed a degree of neurasthenia so acute as to suggest the existence of physical damage to the nerve cells, and so persistent as to require long periods of time to bring about a cure. A case illustrating the condition and indicating a line of preventive treatment was described recently in the "British Journal of Surgery." Two seamen went down in the Cressy, and immediately after being rescued were anxious to return to the front. After a brief rest of a week they were sent back and shortly afterwards received trivial wounds. As a result of the shock they had experienced in the sinking of the ship the wounds had the effect on them of completely destroying their nerve; and it is now recognised that in the cases where men have been subjected to such acute nerve strain they should have a long period of rest before being sent on further active service. In the air corps it is regarded as desirable that a man who has been engaged in flying should have as much as one month out of the four away from the front.

FRACTURES AND SPLINTS.

Much new information has been obtained as a result of casualties on the effect of shot striking bone. Repeatedly it is found that a large bone such as the thigh bone when pierced by a small projectile travelling with enormous energy at a very high velocity is completely shattered for as much as three inches of its length. The fragments of bone spread out in a spindle shape, and when the injury has been set a large mass of callus is formed that suggests in appearance and much as the swelling seen in the orchard when a shoot has been grafted on a tree. Experience is showing that the facility with which a patient may be able to move his limb and the absence of pain give no indication as to whether it is feasible for the patient to use his limb. The soft callus gives no adequate support, and when weight is put on it gives way, serious deformation of the bone resulting. Practice in dealing with these cases and others in which there has been serious injury to the bone has already resulted in several modifications and improvements of the splints generally employed in civil practice. In war time two widely different purposes have to be served by the splint. In the first stage of treatment the essential object aimed at is so to immobilise the fracture that the patient may enjoy as much comfort as is possible in his journey from the firing line to the base, while at the same time the surgeon is called upon carefully to consider the after effects of his treatment. In the work done at the base it is being found more and more necessary, in view of the peculiar character of the injuries described above, to keep the limb extended, and to meet these two distinct aims there have been several modifications introduced into previous practice, most of them being designed especially to ensure that in moving the patient the weight that with ordinary splints would probably come on the injured limbs is borne by other uninjured parts of the body, even though it may be necessary to move the patient in ways that would be unnecessary in ordinary civil practice. A system now followed by some German surgeons is to fit collars tightly above and below the injured part and immobilise the part by a connecting rod, but this is not regarded with favour by British surgeons as being likely both to cause unnecessary pain and unduly to interfere with the circulation.

CHARGE AGAINST A COLONEL.

SEQUEL TO A PROMOTION DINNER.

Remarkable statements concerning the visit of a number of Army officers to an alleged gambling resort were made before a general court-martial which sat at the Guildhall, Westminster, on Monday, July 26 with Lord Cheylesmore as President.

The following report was passed for publication on Tuesday:—

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Lawrence Prior was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in inviting a number of officers under his command to accompany him to a house in Connaught Place for the purpose of gambling and himself gambling in their presence, contrary to the King's regulations.

Evidence was given that Colonel Prior invited his brother officers to dine with him at the Cafe Royal to celebrate his coming promotion. Towards the end of the dinner he received a note from a man at another table. He then told the other officers he had been asked to go to a man's house where there might be cards. Five of the seven officers accompanied him, and chemin-de-fer was played with a man named Harris and another who spoke with an American or Canadian accent, who won a considerable sum.

Captain Kidstone said he thought all the party lost. Accused did not appear to be very friendly with Harris. Play was for unlimited stakes. The game was properly played. Withness paid his losses by cheque.

CAPTAIN GIBSON'S EVIDENCE.

Captain Gibson said he refused to pay. He told Colonel Prior he was not satisfied the game was straight. At dinner he saw Colonel Prior send a note to a man at another table, and Colonel Prior received a note in reply. Afterwards he told Colonel Prior he had arranged the game, but had no proof that he had made money out of it.

Captain Gibson said he never connected Colonel Prior with the arranging of the game with a view to cheating anybody.

Was he paid so much per officer whom he brought to the place?—That was frequently done. Colonel Prior had told him so himself.

What, he told you he was paid for bringing officers to gamble?—His words to me were: "All I got out of it was £25 to play with."

Can you show me a word about it in writing?—No. He had no actual evidence that he had been cheated.

As an officer and a gentleman, do you think it fair to go to your club and say Colonel Prior arranged a game at which you had been cheated when you had no evidence at all?—I only discussed it at the club with the officers who knew all about it.

TRANSPORT DEPOT COMMAND.

Colonel Prior, giving evidence, said he went to South Africa and served with the 17th Lancers. He left the Army in 1903 and started farming. He was a Justice of the Peace and a member of a County Council. He rejoined the Army in August last and was given command of the largest transport depot in the kingdom. He was promotel to lieutenant-colonel in April. When he went to the dinner he had no idea of gambling. Harris was merely a gambling acquaintance. Until he received the note he was unware that Harris was in the restaurant. He did not put pressure on the other officers to go and had never been in the house before.

When Harris wrote that Captain Gibson refused to pay, witness saw Captain G[illegible] son and told him it was a debt of h[illegible] and he thought he ought to pay. Captain Gibson said witness had [illegible] the meeting the witness told him [illegible] had the nearest squeak of [illegible] martialled. Had not Captain [illegible] being court-leaving for the Dardanelles Gibson [illegible] been hours witness would [illegible] within a few [illegible] only have made a report.

It was untrue that he said [illegible] made £25. Witness saw Colonel [illegible] had only Francis Lloyd, and on June 16 received [illegible] instructions to hand over his command [illegible] to another officer. He was told that the Army Council had decided to try him before a court-martial. He was then marched to the Central Recruiting Station, had his spurs and sword taken off in the presence of non-coms and was then sent into a small cubical with a sentry over the door.

"ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT."

He communicated with Sir George Lewis, who got him out of the dungeon.

Cross-examined, he admitted he had gambled at the house of a man named Carter and had an idea that Harris had some connection, as he sometimes acted as croupier. He denied that two notes crossed. His note to Harris was recalled [illegible] it was sent. He quite appreci[illegible] had acted contrary to re[illegible] sorry he did. His actio[illegible] officers to go was do[illegible] moment. Had he [illegible] thought he shou[illegible]

Evidence w[illegible] excell[illegible]

[illegible] ings in open [illegible]

PAD DAY

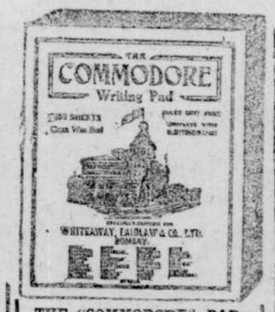
"CALL TO-DAY—To-day is the to-morrow you spoke of yesterday."

2000 WRITING PADS AT PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

THE MECCA OF THE THRIFTY.

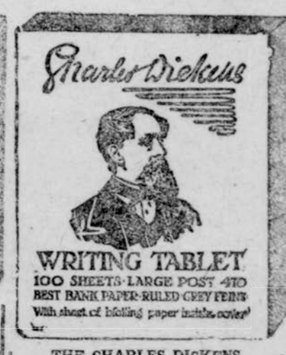
THE "FIVE NATIONS" PAD

Contains 50 Sheets of white linen faced paper with 25 secret envelopes.
Usual Price, As. 14 per pad.
August Sale Offer, As. 12½



THE "COMMODORE" PAD.

Specially prepared for us, contains 100 Sheets Cream Wove Bank, ruled Grey feint; complete with blotting paper.
Sale Price As. 4½ each.


Charles Dickens
WRITING TABLET
100 SHEETS LARGE POST 4TO
BEST BANK PAPER RULED GREY FEINT
With sheet of blotting paper inside cover

THE CHARLES DICKENS WRITING PAD.

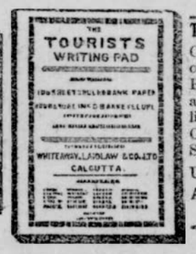
100 sheets. Usual Price, As. 7.
August Sale Offer, As. 6.

STAR OF INDIA TYPEWRITING PAPER.

A most useful quality and one that is real good value. There are 150 sheets in a box.
Usual Price, Re. 1.
Our Special Offer As. 1

THE "ROYAL MAIL" PAD

Contains 100 sheets of White fine paper ruled feint, blotting cover.
Size: 10 × 8 ins.
Usual Price, As. 10.
August Sale Offer, As. 8½.



The "Tourists" Pad.

Contains 100 sheets of White Bank Paper, ruled feint, and fifty opaque lined Envelopes. Cover forms desk. Size: 10 × 8 ins.
Usual Price, Re. 1-2.
August Sale Offer, As. 15½.

THE "COMPACTA" PAD.

Contains 50 sheets and 50 Envelopes, White or Blue Linen finish paper, plain, in portable box.
Usual Price, Re. 1-4.
August Sale Offer, Re. 1-2.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade

BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

(First Floor)

GOLF CRICKET FOOTBALL BADMINTON
BOWLS TENNIS HOCKEY CROQUET

GYMNASTICS, BOXING AND FENCING APPLIANCES
CYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES
FISHING TACKLE, SADDLERY, KENNEL REQUISITES
CAMP FURNITURE AND TRAVELLING KIT
of every description.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

GUNS RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

All our Sporting Requisites are specially selected from the best makers and are of the highest Hard obtainable.

Goods bearing our Trade Mark are all guaranteed, and we undertake to replace any found defective.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND COMPARE PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's !! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

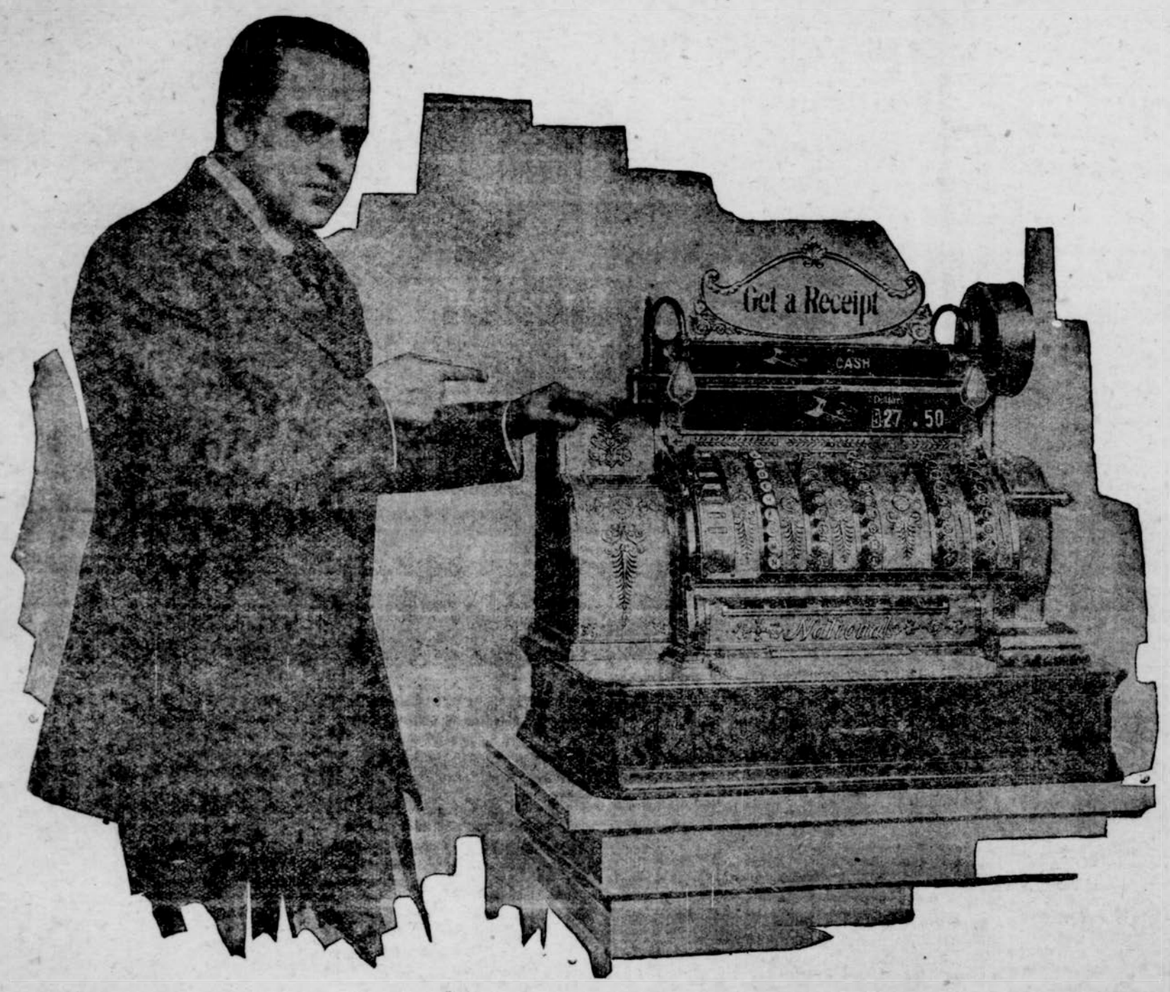
Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

A BUSINESS NECESSITY.



MR. MERCHANT!

This **CASH REGISTER** is useful to you because:—

1. It stops Mistakes.
2. It stops Losses.
3. It enforces Honesty.
4. It enforces Correct Record.
5. It makes your Clerks Careful and Industrious.
6. It takes away your Worry and Trouble.
7. It safeguards your Money and Accounts
8. It works as your Silent Partner (without having any share in your Profits.)
9. It enables you to get all the Money due to you.
10. It keeps a Ready-made Total of all Cash received.
11. It keeps Printed Records of every transaction in your Shop.
12. It will pay for itself from the Money it will save.

Hence more than 1,500,000 Merchants are our satisfied users. Then . . . . . .

WHY NOT YOU?

Call and Judge for yourself about their Utility.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

Mr. P. MUNCHERJI :—General Agent for India.

DALAL STREET—BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

AND

WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

WRIST

OR

POCKET

OF UNAPPROACHABLE

QUALITY

ARE

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd,

THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

Use . . . .
"The Amulet"
Glare Protector,
(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
For Cool Clear Vision,
With neutral tinted Lenses,

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
Rayophyll " " " Rs. 18.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Calcutta, Bombay, Simla & Rangoon.

STREET, LONDON.

Wheeler's Railway Book

				2 per case
	5	2		2 per case
125 deg.	5	0		2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	15		2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	15		2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3	12	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY

(ESTABLISHED OVER 56 YEARS.)

IMPORTERS OF

PIANOS & ORGANS

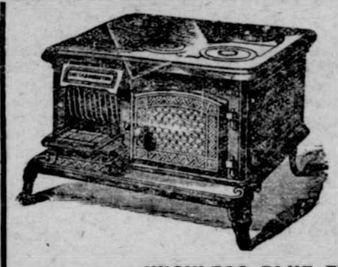
Specially built for India.

BANJOES, VIOLINS

and other Stringed Instruments of all kinds,

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS

Tuning and Repairs of Pianos receive our Special attention.



COOKING STOVES & RANGES

HEATER & WATERBOILERS

in various sizes.

RIPPINGILLE'S OIL STOVES.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.